

Dean Sinclair
Animal Science

15 SEP 1950

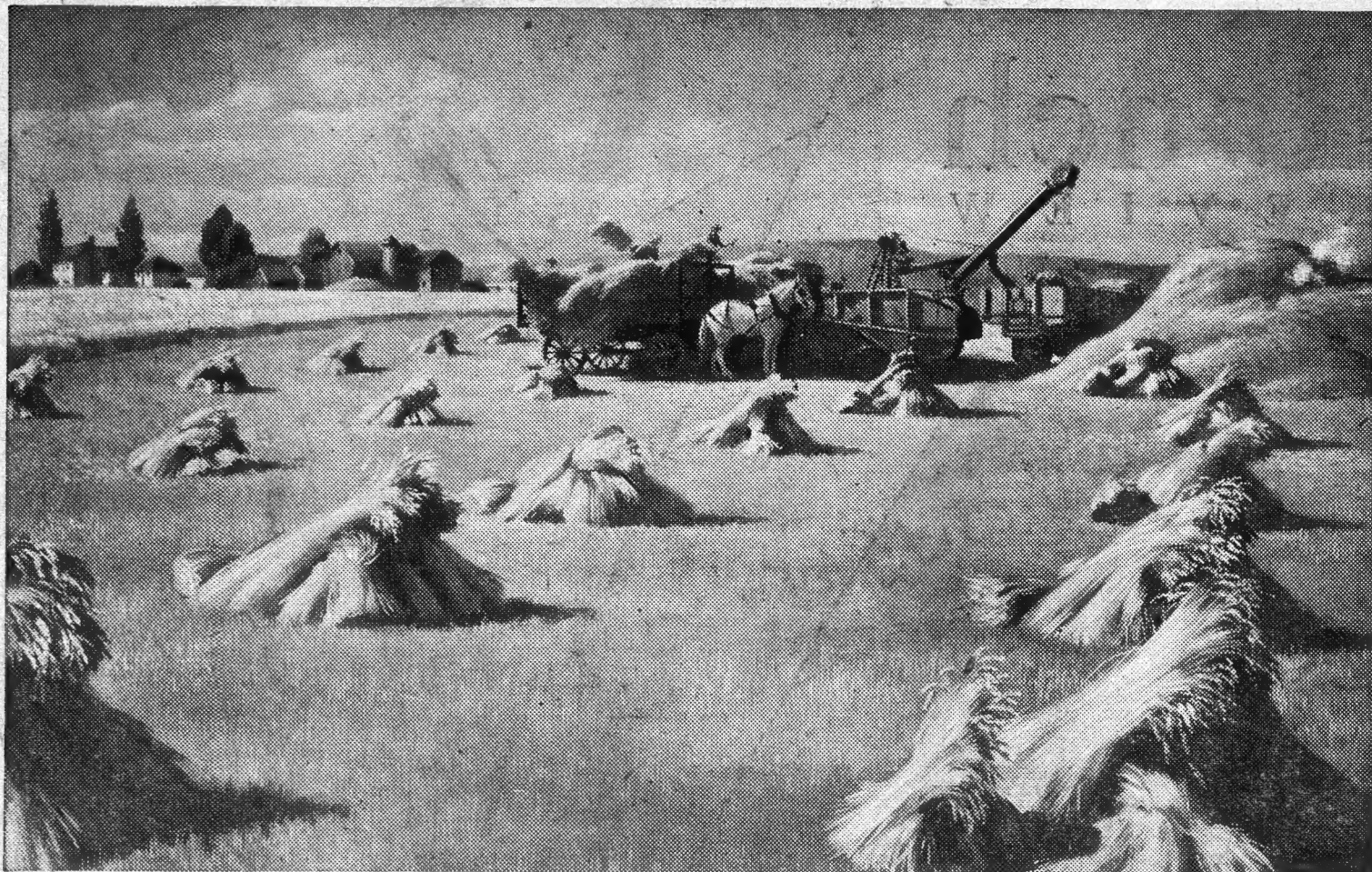
Farm & Ranch R E V I E W September-1950

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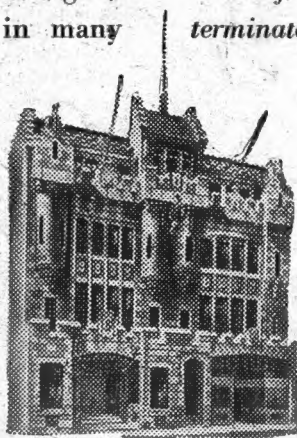
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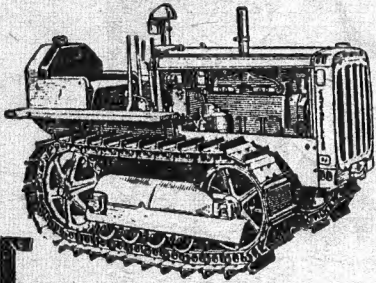
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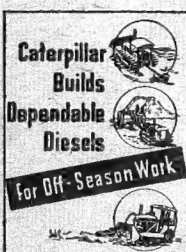
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THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

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16

Pioneer Angus breeder dies

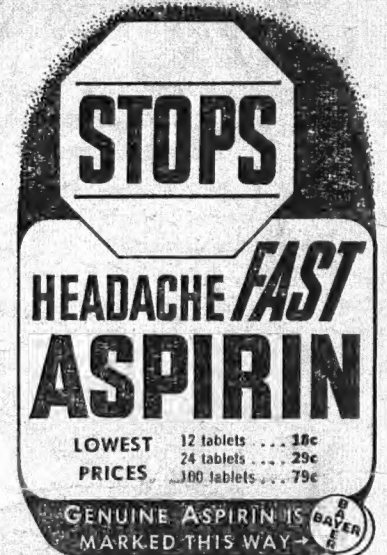
FRANCIS R. CATHRO, 84 years of age, one of the oldest established Angus breeders in Alberta, passed away recently in Calgary following an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Cathro moved from Middlesex County, Ontario, and took up land in Simons Valley, Alberta, in 1905. Early in his farming experience he founded a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and over the years he has contributed substantially to the development of the breed in

Southern Alberta until its dispersal a little over a year ago.

Mr. Cathro has long been an active member of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association and in recognition of his valued services to the Association and to the breed generally, he was elected an Honorary President of the organization in 1949.

His son-in-law, C. C. Matthews, who is counted as one of the largest breeders of Angus cattle in Canada, selected a number of animals from Mr. Cathro's herd at the time he started in business at Highland Stock Farm in the early thirties.



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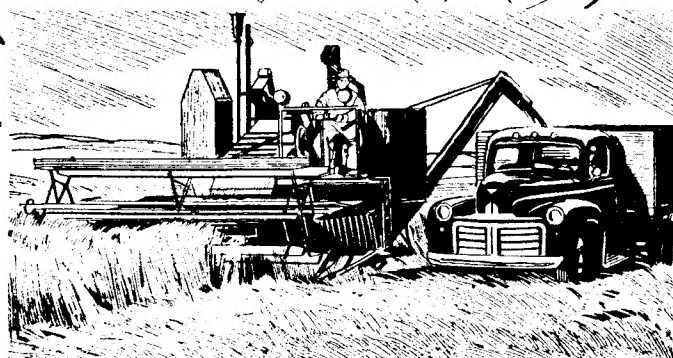
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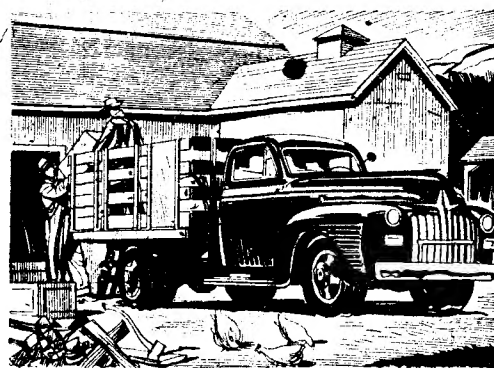
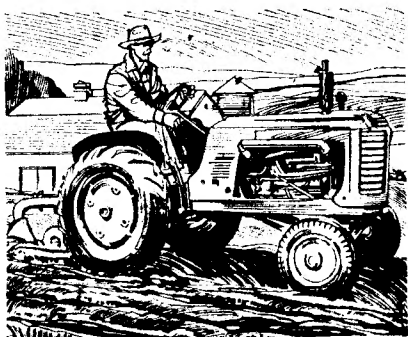


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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Canada got the shock treatment and some ultimate good may result

AS our readers thumb through this issue of the Farm and Ranch, they will discover that we have devoted a lot of space to the railway strike. On page 8 they will find Donald Gordon's radio speech reprinted. It contains a good deal of food for thoughtful readers. Then, on page 20, we have a special article on the right to strike. These articles say much that normally we would say in this editorial.

In normal times some space might usefully be devoted to arguing this question; which was the worst, the strike or the settlement? No serious democrat can be other than deeply perturbed at the spectacle of a small minority bringing a nation to its knees. The substitution of force for reason, the compulsion imposed on Parliament to come to grips with an issue on which it was uninformed, this was no heartening sight.

But these are not normal times. A war is raging in Korea against Communist Imperialism. Canada is involved in that war, which, conceivably, might engulf the world. In a sense perhaps the strike was kind of an internal family brawl that had to be stopped by reason of conditions without. The best that can be said for the settlement itself is this: A precedent has been established by which Parliament has taken the responsibility for putting an end to the strike. Perhaps we can now count on Parliament taking responsibility for preventing another railway strike when the next one threatens.

As for the strike itself, we were not among those who regarded it as an unmix-ed disaster. The habit of having the Government surrender unconditionally to the mere threat of a strike was bringing democracy into contempt. The lock-step

cycle of wage demand, surrender, freight rate increase and wage demand had become a pattern that would have eventually stifled our economy. Let's take a look at the pattern, the lock-step cycle that went like this:

1. Union officials worked out a programme of wage demands which were submitted to union locals and unanimously endorsed. These were placed before the railways.

2. The railways rejected the demands as beyond their ability to pay without whopping increases in freight rates. A conciliation board was appointed. By majority report it recommended substantial wage increases to the unions.

3. The unions refused to accept the conciliation awards. The companies accepted the terms. The unions took a strike vote with ballots that identified the voter and how he voted. The result was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

4. The unions stood by their original demands and carried the strike threat first to the railways and then to the Government.

5. The Government ordered a settlement which gave the unions substantially what they originally demanded.

6. The railways appeared before the Board of Transport Commissioners, asked for and were awarded substantial increases in freight rates with which to pay the increased wages.

7. The cost of everything bought by the people of the Prairies, the Maritimes and British Columbia rose very much more than the amount of the freight increase. Increas-

ed costs at the manufacturing or wholesale level snowballed as everybody between the manufacturer and the consumer tacked his profit onto the freight rate increase.

8. The railway unions worked out some new demands, got their followers to rubber stamp them and the process was repeated all over again.

It was a wonderful game. Without ever having to go on strike, the railway workers achieved a standard of increase far above that of the average Canadian. There seemed no limit to what they could demand and get by merely threatening an economic war of attrition against the Canadian producers and consumers.

But sooner or later it had to be demonstrated that a railway strike was not nearly so "unthinkable" as the alternatives. One was the creation of a clique of union leaders more powerful than the Government itself. Another was the ultimate destruction of the economy itself by exorbitant wage-freight increases. So the railway strike was something that had to happen.

That it did happen came as much of a shock to the union members who had voted for it as it did to anyone else. And while the back-to-work order did nothing to break the lock-step relation between railway wage increases and freight rate increases, the whole episode has brought it into much sharper focus than ever before. In a real sense, the unions were not striking for increased wages for less work but for increased freight rates. It is important for the producers and consumers to understand that fact very clearly.

Out of this strike might yet come a better system for settling railway wage disputes by reason rather than by force. Conciliation boards, which grew because of the tragic losses that resulted from strikes and lock-outs, had lost their effectiveness. Yet an impartial arbitration of the issues is the only fair and sensible method of arriving at settlements. When a strike ceases to be an instrument used against an employer, and has the same disastrous effect upon the economy of a whole country as an armed insurrection, it cannot be tolerated. That is the category in which a railway strike belongs.

Something brand new— an immoral work-week

WHAT must have really knocked the producers of Western Canada back on their heels was the joint statement of the railway presidents that they recognized the "moral obligation" to implement a 40-hour week at an appropriate time.

By what strange processes of reason, or lack of it, does the 40-hour week become involved in morality? Where does even equity come in? Why should there be recognition by the railways of any responsibility — moral, immoral or amoral — to provide railway workers, already the best paid group of workers in Canada, with a 40-hour week? That is something that the majority of the people of Canada do not now enjoy. More people are employed on Canadian farms than work for the railways, none of whom work a 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

If there is any moral responsibility on the part of the railways to implement the 40-hour week, then there is something immoral about working any longer. The fact is, of course, that this whole question has nothing to do with morals. The 40-hour week is but an extension of the early struggle for the eight-hour day, and in part a rear-guard action by trades unions against technological unemployment caused by new inventions.

In heavy industry in the United States there were sound reasons for reducing the hours of labor from nine and 10 hours to eight. In the great cities of the United States, an eight-hour work day is in reality a 10-day day. In New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, etc., it can take workers an hour or more to get to work in the morning and another hour to get home at night. Count-

ing time spent getting to and from work, millions of people were away from home from seven in the morning to six or after at night.

Working 48 hours a week, they had little time for recreation or anything else. It was small wonder that the agitation for a five-day, 40-hour week swept the large cities and then the country. Coupled with that was the fact that mass production and great new machines cut down the demand for skilled artisans in some trades. Unions saw in the shorter work week, plus rigid restrictions on apprentices, a chance to spread work among their members.

Canada, however, is a nation of smaller cities, in which the struggle to get to and from work occupies but little of our time. But because of the universal delusion that what is good for the United States is good for Canada, we import the idea that the 40-hour week is good for Canada.

But is it? The climate of Western Canada is not the climate of California or New

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

(Continued from page 5)

York. There building goes on outside the year round. Here we have to get our outside building done in the summer. In the old days building tradesmen earned enough in the summer to keep them through the winter. That was one of the attractions of the trade.

Because of the 40-hour week, building stops on Friday afternoon and huge investments in material and equipment lie idle. But that the employees themselves are not reluctant to work longer can be seen in the evenings and on Saturdays. Thousands of conscientious union men sneak off from their regular employment to work for straight time for small contractors, or as private contractors.

If the illusion that a whole nation can enrich itself if everybody works less for more money were confined to a few scattered unions or centres it would not be so bad. Instead it has become something of a mania in this country.

Forty-eight hours pay for 40 hours work sounds so attractive that it is difficult to be against it. Actually, of course, it is 48 hours pay for 40 hours production. And that means that the consumers must pay for what was paid for and not produced in the form of higher prices for what has been produced. Workers are also consumers and as such they must in the nature of things give back in the form of higher prices much more than they receive for producing less by working less.

But where, in a country such as ours, we have most of our people barred from the 40-hour week by the nature of their livelihood—agriculture is one outstanding example—the 40-hour week creates an elite corps of union members, a super aristocracy. They get the cream and the rest of the population gets what is left. Every time we buy an automobile, or a tractor, or a pair of overalls, or a new suit of clothes we pay almost a direct tax to the employees who made these articles on a 40-hour week. When the 40-hour week goes into effect on the railways every single item every Canadian buys will be taxed, to a greater or lesser extent, to pay for it.

The ultimate effect of all this is to produce in Canada a high cost economy which is the same as a low standard of living. To those who fail to see that we make this suggestion. Try to imagine what this country would be like if every one got 48 hours pay for 8 hours work. What would that do to your cost of living and the price level? Then try to figure out what \$1 would buy?

This is a country of rush and rest. It is a country in which production costs are comparatively high because of our climate. Arizona and Texas have lands that produce the year round. We are limited to a single crop and our crops hit the market with a rush. Then for days, even weeks, we are snowbound and there is little to do. If we worked a 40-hour week on the farms at harvest, we'd only get half the crop in before winter. So we work night and day and then rest when things slacken off. Here again the idea of a 40-hour week is surely more ridiculous than immoral.

Due to the vagaries of Canadian geo-

graphy, the Canadian climate and Canadian history, the Canadian railways are beset with vexing problems unlike anything imposed on the American railway operators. Maintaining them at all imposes a terrific strain on the Canadian economy, one which seriously reduces our standard of living. To increase that burden further by the imposition of the 40-hour week is surely something for railway presidents to resist. It is certainly not something to rush out and embrace as a moral responsibility.

★

Minor dividend

ONE minor dividend from the railway strike was this: it effectively punctured the C.C.F. illusion that it could gather agriculture and union labor into one happy family.

As the strike broke, the C.C.F. leaders all disappeared into the storm cellars. The country was freed of the benefit of their advice from the sidelines. No other opposition group excelled them in their desire to stay out of print. But when the issue came into Parliament they had to choose a side—that of the strikers or the farmers who will pay the cost coming and going. They came down on the side of the strikers.

All this may remind some of our older readers of a remark once made by Henry Wise Wood. When the question of a community of interest between labor and agriculture was being discussed, he said:

"The one thing that the farmers and labor have in common is the farmers' assets."

★

Bureaucratic jealousy blocks the irrigation school

FOR more years than most of them care to remember, the people of southern Alberta have been agitating for an agricultural school at Lethbridge that would specialize in the teaching of irrigation. With the expansion of irrigation at its present rate an irrigation school is a vital necessity.

True, irrigation know-how is not something that can be picked up in a classroom. Neither is medical know-how or legal know-how. Someone has said that a good irrigator, like a good doctor, is born and not made, that irrigation is part art and part science. Concede all this and an irrigation school will still serve a useful purpose in giving our young people a sound foundation upon which skill can be built from practical experience.

Nobody in the Alberta Government takes the position that an irrigation school is not needed and needed now. But nobody does anything to produce such an institution. Behind this inaction and neglect lies a senseless struggle between bureaucrats over prerogatives. In Alberta the agricultural schools are operated by the Department of Agriculture, all other schools by the Department of Education. The latter has eyed these schools jealously, wants them brought

under the department of education. Agriculture has guarded them just as jealously.

Either department would prefer to have no irrigation school at all rather than see one that was operated by the other department. So there is no school.

To the Farm and Ranch, nothing could be sillier than this inter-department feud. We don't propose to take sides. We don't care who operates the school of irrigation, so long as one is established. The responsibility, it seems to us, has become Mr. Manning's. With two of his departments at loggerheads, Premier Manning is the only one who can resolve their disagreement.

Whether the irrigation school is operated by the department of education or the department of agriculture doesn't matter. What does matter is that the establishment of this school is prevented by a childish squabble between departments. What matters is not the pride or prestige of paid officials but the needs of the people of Alberta. So let's knock some heads together, Mr. Manning, and put an end to this foolishness.

★

This should be easy

SINCE summer rains gave the prairies the third biggest wheat crop in history (subject of course to reductions for frost damage) we've been doing some arithmetic. It is a subject for which we confess little talent. We can't figure out the answer to a troublesome question. So we wonder if perhaps we might lob it into the laps of those superb mathematicians of the Grain Exchange-Winnipeg Free Press axis. Here is the question:

"What would wheat be selling for today if the farmers depend entirely on the Grain Exchange futures market to set the price?" A dollar, perhaps, or 60 cents, or 37 cents.

Until struck by frost, we had the third biggest crop in history ripening. It was coming onto the market when the people of Europe were reaching very close to self-sufficiency. Moreover, it must be marketed in a world where a universal shortage of dollars in the hands of consumers makes sales difficult if not impossible.

Owing to the outbreak of war in Korea, this continent seems headed for another stiff jolt of inflation. That will increase the prices of everything we buy. But it will not increase the price of our wheat because inflation does not increase the price of surpluses that must be exported.

This is something the Winnipeg figure jugglers have never been able to understand. Inflation will increase the price of wheat in the United States because it is consumed at home. Down there an exportable surplus is not important. Americans will have lots of American dollars with which to buy American wheat. But our customers in Europe won't have nearly enough Canadian or American dollars to buy the Canadian Surplus. Such facts have never troubled our ready-reckoners of British contract losses. So now let's see how they prove that the open futures would get the farmers more than the Wheat Board for this year's crop.

India's 20 million monkeys thrive while people starve

(From the Farm Journal)

A BARREL of monkeys is what nothing is supposed to be funnier than. Twenty million monkeys, which would fill several barrels, are anything but funny in India, where the United Provinces have the 20 million monkeys. And that has something to do with the question as to whether the United States should give away its food surpluses.

"Whatever food you give us will help to subsidize these 20 million monkeys," the Food Production Commissioner of India, Mr. R. K. Patil, is reported to have said. Monkeys, you remember, like cows, snakes and other living creatures, are sacred to most of the people in India, and must never be killed. According to an article in "The Statesman," of New Delhi, the monkeys eat and destroy crops which would amount to "Rs. 365 crores." (Crore means 10 million, R. means rupee, so that the monkeys take 3 billion, 650 million rupees worth of crops. One rupee now is 21 cents.) Anyway, the "monkey budget" figure of 365 compares with Rs. 130 crores which was the cost of a year's imports of food grains.

Thus the monkeys take nearly three times as much food as the United Provinces need to import. "The Statesman" puts the matter another way: "The rationed population of this province numbers about seven million, a third of the estimated number of monkeys. Thus the U.P.'s food deficit is artificial. But for the monkeys the U.P. would be a prosperous, surplus province."

Thoughtful leaders in India are not blind to the seriousness of their monkey problem, as its public discussion in the New

Delhi newspaper indicates. The paper quotes the governor of the United Provinces as saying: "I am beginning to wonder whether monkeys have a right to live or we. This is really a queer world in which human beings suffer, and monkeys lead a happy life." But the leaders are faced with the centuries-old superstition of the masses, who continue to believe that all animal life is sacred.

...

Fall irrigation has merit

ALTHOUGH an early spring irrigation will give equal or better yields, it is a recommended procedure to irrigate in the fall to leave more time in the spring for preparing the seed bed and seeding the crop. Plowing and irrigating in the fall results in an improved soil structure, particularly in heavy soils. The freezing and thawing action, which goes on during the winter, produces this result and thus a more desirable seed bed is obtained.

The routine to be followed in the fall varies in relation to the soil type. On the heavier soil areas, where it is difficult to obtain satisfactory penetration of water, the common practice is to plow after the crop is harvested and then irrigate before freeze-up. On the lighter soils, the land is usually irrigated and then plowed.

The soil type and the amount of moisture in the soil will determine the amount of water required. After harvest, however, the soil is usually dry necessitating a heavy water application. The amount of water required may vary from 3 inches on sandy soil to 6 inches on heavy clay soil.



"Maybe I am
a rugged
individualist!"

"No reporters ever interview me. But just the same I figure every man should have his own opinions about politics, foreign affairs, business, or what have you.

"Take all this talk nowadays about old-age benefits, for instance. That's something everybody wants. And each man has a different idea of how much security he wants and how he'll get it.

"I know there are a lot of old folks in this country that really need help. But while I'm young and earning good money, I figure the *big part* of my own security-building job is up to me.

"So, I'm hanging on to all *my life insurance* and adding to it whenever I can. It gives me and my family protection *now* — and a better income for the future. And *it's all planned the way I want it*.

"What's more, by relying on life insurance for my future security, I know exactly where I stand. My life policies are gilt-edged in any weather. I know just how much they're going to pay off — and when.

"That's the way I like it.

"Maybe that makes me a rugged individualist. But if it does, there are millions of others like me. Because most Canadians like to do things on their own!"



At your service... To help you meet your future financial needs with made-to-measure planning, your life insurance company serves you through a trained life underwriter. He takes a personal interest in your problems, analyzes the facts that must be considered in building a sound life insurance programme. His services provide another great advantage of seeking security the *life insurance way*!

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Planned Saving

paid off for the Browns

The neighbors remember how sick young Donny was a few months ago, and how worried the Browns were. But they never guessed what a serious drain his illness had been on the family purse.

Wisely, the Browns had made it a rule to put something into their savings account, week by week, almost from the day they were married. So when they consulted their bank manager, their credit was good. With the help of a small bank loan, they were able to pay all their bills promptly. Now Donny is healthy again—and so is their bank account.



Planned saving pays off, when bargains, opportunities or emergencies come along.

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Here is what happened before the railway strike

(From a radio address, August 15, by Donald Gordon)

LET me review briefly the history of the dispute which began in June, 1949, when, less than one year after they had received a wage increase of seventeen cents an hour, two union groups representing about 125,000 employees, made requests for further wage increases as well as a shorter basic work week.

One union group requested adoption of a five-day, 40-hour week with no reduction in present take-home pay and an additional 10 cents an hour wage increase. The other group requested the 5-day, 40-hour week with no reduction in present take-home pay and an additional 7 cents an hour wage increase.

The cost to the railways of a full acceptance of these requests would total up to \$124,000,000 per year.

If such additional costs were incurred by the railways they would require increases in freight rates up to 38% to offset them. No one needs to be an economist nor to have any special training to know that the obtaining of such a rise in freight rates in this country is not only out of the question but, if attempted, would cause a ruinous inflation in the price of practically everything we eat, drink, wear or use. So I say to you don't be fooled by higher wages under such conditions.

But to go on with the history of the dispute. In due course after the unions had made their proposals, a series of meetings were held between them and the railways through the months of September and October last year. And finally, in November the Minister of Labour invited the unions and railways to nominate members for two conciliation boards. In this an impartial hearing of the viewpoints of the unions and the railways was obtained and on April 14th of this year the reports of the Boards were made public. They recommended that the employees involved in the dispute should be granted a four-hour reduction in the basic work week, bringing it down from 48 to 44 hours under a wage formula that would have reduced somewhat take-home pay for the employees with the exception of one group which would have had their take-home pay increased.

The unions promptly rejected the reports. The railways decided to accept the reports notwithstanding that they involved a heavy increase in wage costs. This was the railways first concession.

Subsequently, the railways not only offered to accept the boards' recommendations for a 44-hour week but, in addition, undertook to make no reduction

Prize Picture



The ambitious farm hand here is the grandson of Mrs. E. A. Schmidt, Wakau, Sask.

whatever in the amount of take-home pay, thus meeting one of the major objections raised by the unions to the acceptance of the reports. That was the railways' second concession.

Now after turning down the recommendations of the conciliation boards, the unions arranged for the taking of a strike ballot. Perhaps I should explain the nature of this ballot. Except that it contains two squares into which the voter marks an "X" to indicate whether he is FOR or AGAINST, there is no similarity between the secret ballot used in voting for political candidates and the sort of ballot the union employee marked in this dispute.

The voter in this strike ballot had to sign it with his full name; he had to state the job in which he is employed; he had to state the railway for which he works and he had to give the number of the labour division or lodge to which he belongs. Such a ballot cannot, of course, be regarded as a secret ballot.

By July 24th, the voting was finished and on August 2nd both unions notified the railways that in the absence of a satisfactory agreement, a strike had been ordered to take effect at 6 a.m., regional time, August 22nd.

On August 3rd, the union leaders separately attended meetings and the railways confirmed the offer of a reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 with no reduction in take-home pay. Both unions rejected the offer.

And now I come to the railways' last offer which I mentioned at the start of this talk. This offer was made on August 10th at a meeting which, for the first time throughout the dispute, was attended by both union leaders and their full negotiating committees. They came to this meeting on the spe-

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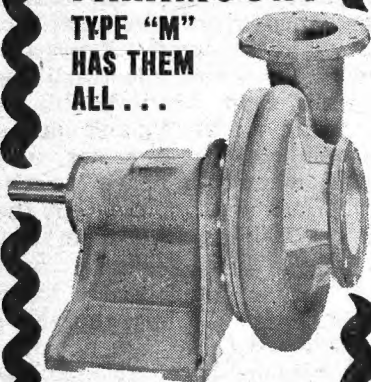
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cial invitation of the Presidents of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. All Canadian railways were represented at this meeting and on their behalf I presented the final offer. Here is what was offered.

First, a moral obligation to implement the 40-hour week at the appropriate time. Second, certain minor amendments to working rules. Third, a choice between either the 44-hour basic week with maintenance of take-home pay or a graduated wage increase averaging 8½ cents per hour, with continuance of the present week.

What we have done in acknowledging this moral obligation is to recognize that the 40-hour week is coming in the railway industry. The only question is that of the appropriate time and we have given that a good deal of thought! Right now the great majority of Canadian industries are not on a 5-day 40-hour week and we have undertaken to put a 40-hour basic week into effect when it becomes the normal work week in Canada.

We have, however, offered to reduce the basic work week to 44 hours immediately and in addition we are prepared to reduce the *actual* work week of certain clerical forces to five days, providing that they will, if necessary, work up to 44 hours without overtime pay.

There is one point on which we should be quite clear. A reduction in the basic work week with maintenance of take-home pay is just as much an increase in *hourly* rates of pay as a flat wage increase in cents per hour. The same pay for *less work* means that the cost to the railways of each hour of work performed has risen, and, what is the same thing, the compensation given for each hour on the job has gone up.

Now let me emphasize this point to each individual worker. It is very important because it shows there are two ways in which you can accept an improvement in your terms of employment. You can either continue to work the same number of hours as you do now at a higher rate per hour which will mean that your take-home pay will be larger, or you can reduce the number of hours you work and use the higher hourly wage rate to give you the same take-home pay as now. In short, the additional income arising from the extra money that your employers are spending can be taken out by you in one of two ways — more time off or more money in your pocket.

This was the simple fact that we had in mind in making our final offer, and because we did not want to give an ultimatum we left it to your representatives to choose which of these alternatives you would prefer. We knew the amount of money which we felt to be the ultimate expense that we could justify, knowing that it must be paid by the consuming public, of which incidentally you are a very important part.

We make no secret about the amount involved — it comes to \$37,000,000 when applied to all employees on both major railways. It was our aim to spend that money as sensibly as we could so that it would go as far as possible in meeting our mutual wishes. That is why, although we left it to your representatives to decide if you wanted more time off, we suggested that most of you would prefer more money. In other words, we suggested choosing the 8½-cent average increase in hourly rates with the present basic work week rather than the reduction to 44 hours with the same take-home pay. I was convinced that this would be the choice of the Lady of the House, the railway man's wife who finds that her housekeeping money does not go as far as it did last year or the year before.

I have only one more point to make in regard to our last offer. It has been said that our figures for the cost of reducing the work week were too high. A precise calculation was, of course, impossible but we did make an earnest effort to arrive at a reasonably accurate estimate of the cost of a shorter work week. Our sincerity in this has now been demonstrated by the fact that we were willing to take our own estimate — \$37,000,000 — as it stood, and calculate from it an equivalent wage increase in cents per hour. Having done this the choice of alternatives was left to you. Surely there could have been no more practical proof of honest intentions.

But, as you know, at this point our offers were rejected by the union representatives. We have made earnest and repeated efforts to create a true bargaining atmosphere; we have gone far beyond the recommendations of the independent boards investigating this dispute; and we have made our ultimate offers as flexible as they could possibly be. Last Friday, together with the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I addressed a personal appeal to Mr. Hall and Mr. Mosher to call off the impending strike and thus enable calm judgment to be exercised in regard to the situation as it now stands. This appeal has been refused, and in all conscience I do not know what else we can do. The railways, both management and employees, are now before the bar of public opinion.



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THE GOOD (?) OLD DAYS

You perhaps remember the story of the western farmer who, some years ago, got elected as member of the Dominion Parliament. On his trip to the opening session he ordered steaks for himself and wife in the diner.

When he got the check he blew up — the amount was within shooting distance of the amount he had received for a whole steer just a few days previously.

HERE ARE SOME FIGURES:

Average price good steers on Toronto market 1934-1939 6.07c
Average price good steers on Toronto market July 1950 28.27c

MORE FIGURES:

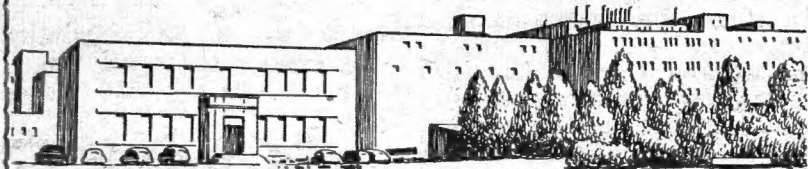
1937 mortgage indebtedness 3 prairie provinces \$168,000,000
1949 mortgage indebtedness 3 prairie provinces 32,000,000

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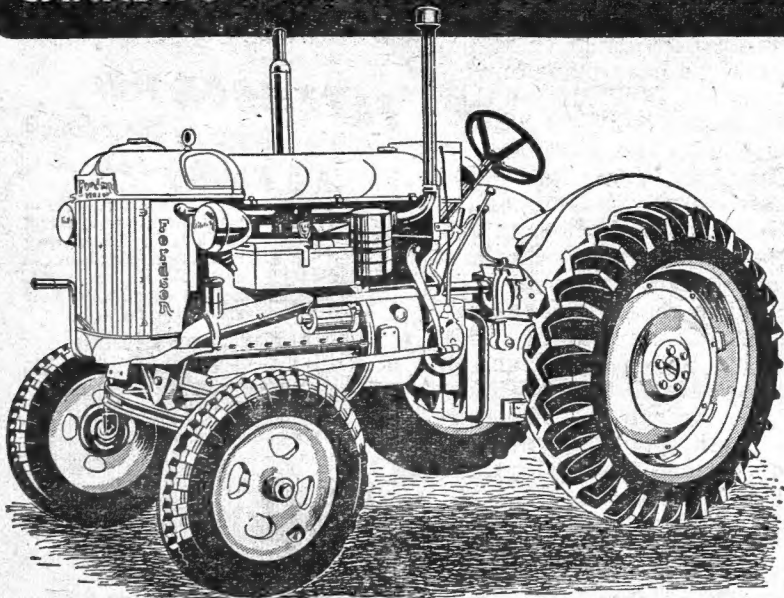
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Please, won't somebody invent a practical duck-scare?

By KERRY WOOD

PICTURE an angry farmer dashing madly around his swathed grain field waving his hat and yelling blue murder, while his wife stands at the edge of the field and waves a dish towel or apron and raises a soprano yell and young Hopeful, their son and heir helps in his lusty-lunged way and shoots stones up into the air with a slingshot. What are they doing? Every grain farmer knows the answer: they're trying to scare off the flocks of mallard ducks that have come to feast on the ripened wheat or barley.

It's a strange thing that this annual farm problem rarely receives any mention in Canada's farm magazines. Perhaps it's a tacit agreement between magazines and sportsmen, that this game bird headache is best ignored. But every western naturalist is approached by farmers during September and October and asked for practical duck-scaring ideas. So the time has come to discuss it freely.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting some of the top men of that fine conservation group, Ducks Unlimited, during a sportsman's convention held last winter. The problem of scaring ducks off grain fields came up for discussion, and I learned that Ducks Unlimited had spent considerable time and money trying to invent a gadget that would help farmers frighten off grain-feeding mallards.

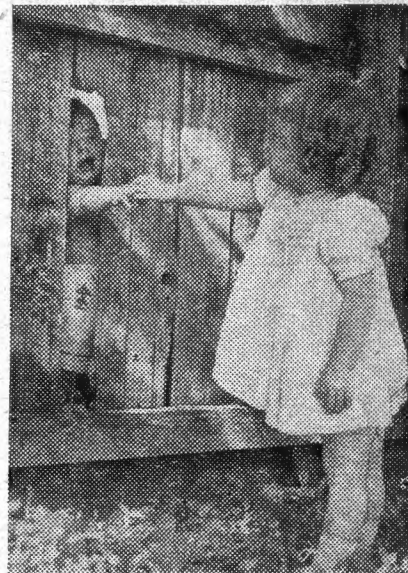
Sportsmen's clubs, of course, always suggest that farmers phone them whenever they have a duck problem, as hunters are only too happy to come a-running for some good shooting. But this is only a partial solution to the problem, because ducks often feed in the early morning or even during night hours when a farmer can be quite unaware of their presence in his fields until after they have stripped two or ten or twenty acres of valuable crop. Some farmers, located near favorite duck marshes, lose one hundred dollars' worth of grain annually to mallards, while every autumn you hear of unfortunate cases where ducks have cleaned out a fifty acre patch and the farmer's loss may mount into the thousand dollar bracket.

Good Scarecrow

In one of my books for farmers I advocate the use of Scarecrows as duck-scarers, when they are a novelty in a district. Where Scarecrows are used year after year, ducks get quite used to them and ignore them just about as blandly as do crows in American corn-fields. But if you haven't tried a Scarecrow in your grainfields, you'll be amazed at how effective

such devices are for keeping ducks away. Nail two boards together in the form of a cross, dig the bottom of the long board into the stubble, drape an old jacket or shirt over the arms of the cross and place an old hat on top.

Ah, Romeo!



Fences are no bar to young love in Saskatchewan, as this picture from Jack W. Biram of Box 57, Wolseley, Sask., plainly shows. The pint-sized lovers are Norman Biram and Florence Schoenberg.

A good addition is a cluster of empty tin cans on strings, suspended from each arm to clatter in the wind. One Scarecrow is needed for every ten acres of field, to prevent ducks alighting in the blank areas. Remember: Scarecrows only work when they are a new stunt in a district, but they are almost 100% effective at first.

I have experimented with one other duck-scarer that works well. Go buy yourself a dollar's worth of the cheapest toy balloons obtainable, inflate them and tie a long string to each balloon, hanging them in clusters from posts spotted here and there throughout the grain field to be protected. Or use them with the Scarecrows, hanging from the arms. During the daytime, ducks are quite leery of these multi-colored balloons that bob and weave with every breath of breeze.

However, these are day-time remedies only, and not fool-proof except where such scarers have never been used before. But much of the duck damage is done during the dusky hours of evening and on pre-dawn flights, when birds cannot see Scarecrows or balloon-clusters. That's when we need an audible scarer, or one working on a flashing light or visual explosion principle.

The Ducks Unlimited men told me that they had tried a battery of three 5-cell flashlights, rotated in a circle by a

battery-driven motor with flashlights arranged at different angles. They found these flashing lights effective at frightening off foraging flocks of mallards, when the birds came within the limited range of the lights. However, the gadget is expensive to make and operate, and I believe that ducks would get quite used to such a device in a very short time. For example, ducks feed on fields close to a rotating light beacon on an emergency landing field not far from my home, the birds having got accustomed to the regular flashing light.

It seems to me that we have to devise something that works on the loud noise principle, resembling the sound of a shotgun's report. Ducks never ignore shotguns, naturally, and shy off quickly by day or night when shotguns start booming.

I discussed this notion with some clever mechanics and received a variety of suggestions: rotating eccentric wheels that would discharge blank cartridges once every five minutes; pop-valves on springs operated from steam raised by fire from waste oils; wind driven devices that would bang and clatter against a drum-like surface. But in all cases the problem was expense. The gadget has to be very simple as well as effective, to keep the price down so that farmers can afford to use ten or a dozen of the scarers spaced throughout



"This year I'm concentrating on quality instead of quantity."

their fields. The steam operated pop-valve was the cheapest device we discussed, but I know that most farmers would object to having a flame-fire anywhere near their valuable crops.

Cap Guns

One other idea is based on a toy device now on the market, a boy's cap-pistol that works on a pneumatic system using ordinary paper as the cartridge material. The Bang is sharp, though not quite equal to the report from a .22 rifle. However, if tougher paper were used the report might be loud enough. Could we invent some cheap-automatic spacing system to have the bangs sound about five minutes apart? The

firing mechanism could be made for around fifty cents, while ordinary brown wrapping paper could be used as the cartridge. The real stickler is: how to dope out an automatic spacer that would be inexpensive? My mechanic friends are still mulling over this problem.

Meanwhile every farmer is invited to become an inventor of Duck-Scarers. If you can figure out a scaring device that is cheap and effective, not spoiled by wind or lack of it, rain or sunshine, you may have a fortune-making gadget that most western wheat farmers would be glad to purchase in quantities.

But until such a device is perfected, you'd best build yourself a half dozen Scarecrows, buy a batch of toy balloons, hang clusters of old tin cans from posts out in the windy fields, and keep a list of phone numbers of duck hunters to call on for emergency help. This year the mallards are not so plentiful in Alberta, but Saskatchewan and Manitoba are both reported to have fair duck populations. So the flocks will undoubtedly invade the grain fields again, and farmers will probably behave like the sad fellow described at the start of this article: racing madly around the fields yelling and whooping and trying to prevent the hungry mallards from eating up the season's profits.

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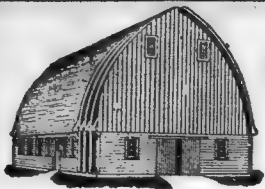
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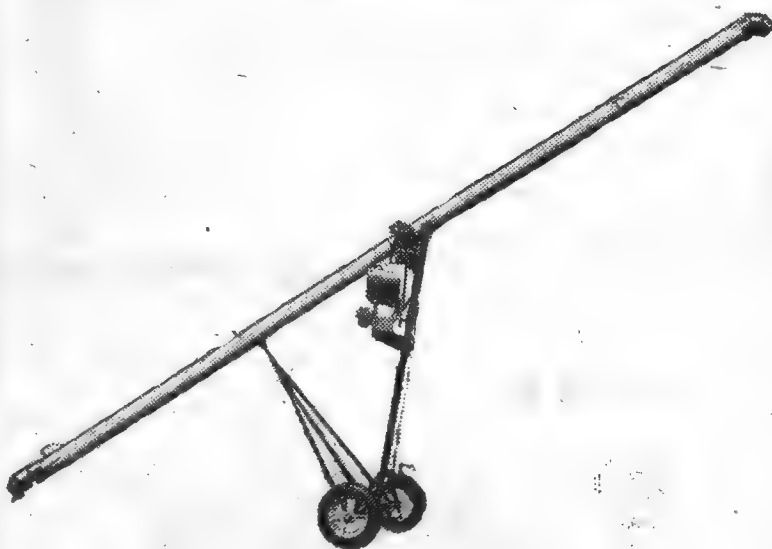


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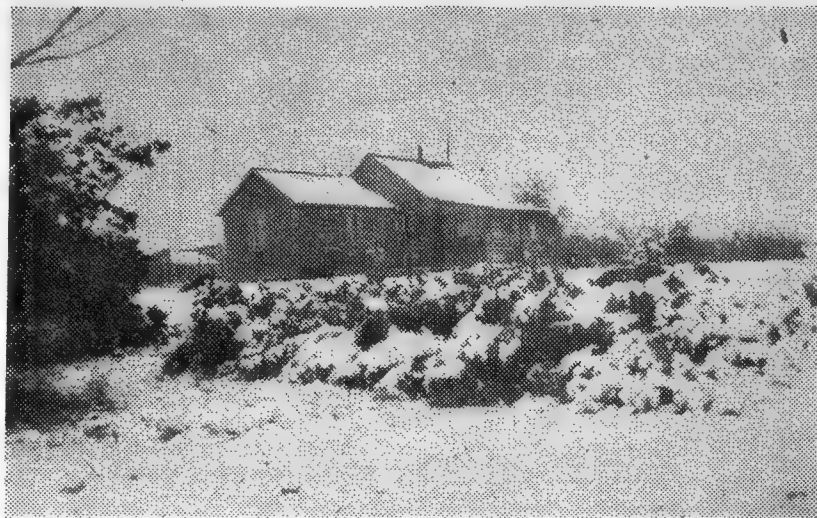
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It snowed in Saskatchewan in June and Evert Carlson of Vesper took this picture to prove it. The white stuff fell on June 8th.

Canadian Army will include two forces for different roles

By BEN MALKIN

CANADA'S part in the Korean war should by now be thoroughly clarified. The campaign in that distant peninsula may yet prove almost a blessing in disguise, for it has caused the sort of defence preparations originally conceived in the United Nations charter as necessary to the maintenance of peace.

When the United Nations was formed at San Francisco in 1945, it was conceived that national military forces would be placed at the disposal of the United Nations. That is to say, each country would raise the sort of force it could support out of its own taxes, and this force, though retaining a national identity, would come under international command.

In 1946, Canada's defence policy was based on this concept. As it became clear that disagreements within the United Nations would make it impossible for the U.N. to command national forces placed at its disposal, Canada entered the more limited North Atlantic alliance and raised a force which would come under command of this alliance.

Now Canada is back to 1945. In response to the United Nations appeal for ground forces for the Korean campaign, Canada raised a brigade group which would be a Canadian force, with Canadian rates of pay, operating under Canadian military law, but under United Nations command for service not only in Korea, but anywhere, anytime.

Completely New

This is something completely new in Canadian, and world history, and its significance has not, perhaps, been sufficiently emphasized. What it amounts to is that Canada has surrendered some of its sovereignty by handing over a measure of control over its armed forces to an international authority. If there is to be a world govern-

ment some day, might this not be regarded as its beginning?

What has happened in the past month in Canada's defence policy needs to be clearly understood by the public. Newspapers like the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Toronto Telegram think that what has happened is the formation of two armies, one for service at home, one for service abroad. On the surface, it is true that this is what it looks like. But what has really happened is that with the Korean war, Canada has had to undertake two defence commitments. These are at the moment separate, but in time they may merge.

Canada still has its commitment to the Atlantic Alliance. For this purpose, Canada must maintain an army at home for hemispheric defence. This is being done in agreement with, and in fact at the instigation of, the United States and other Atlantic allies. This force must be thoroughly trained in the rigors of Arctic warfare and the specialties of the paratrooper.

Two forces

On top of this commitment to the Atlantic Alliance, Canada now has a commitment to the United Nations. To meet this commitment, a force is needed that is not so highly specialized, but which could give a good account of itself anywhere in the world.

The two forces are part of the same army, but trained for different roles. It would be foolish and wasteful to train a man for a highly specialized role, then send him to fight in a type of operation where a much lower standard of training will suffice. Some day, perhaps only the United Nations commitment will need to be met. In that event, only one force will be necessary as Canada's contribution.

Meantime, with the larger

Facts to remember about stock-watering reservoirs

SOME of the major observations that have been recorded in the development of stock-watering reservoirs on the Manyberries Station may be listed as follows:

1. Reservoirs should be spaced so that cattle and sheep do not have to walk more than 1½ miles to water. In rough, hilly areas the spacing should be even closer.
2. Large bodies of water are not necessary. Deep reservoirs with a small surface area are quite satisfactory.
3. Loss from evaporation and normal seepage is approximately 4 feet per year.
4. To provide a permanent dependable supply of stock water a reservoir should contain at least 10 feet of water, 12 to 14 feet are better.
5. Dams should be fenced in order to establish a good grass

sod and a growth of willows on the embankment.

6. Native willows make the most permanent type of riprap. They rapidly spread along the face of the dam and soon provide complete protection from wave action.

7. Adequate slope on the water side of the dam is essential. A minimum of 3 to 1 is recommended, but special conditions frequently make it desirable to have the slope more gradual than this.

8. Rock riprap is one of the more expensive forms of riprap for small dams, and it is not always permanent. Brush makes useful temporary riprap.

9. A 4-foot board fence makes satisfactory riprap for small dams provided the water level is below the fence at freeze-up.

10. When dams are built with dry, powdery dirt in the fall months, they should be closely watched during the spring run-off. Such dirt will not compact properly until it is soaked up. Many dams have failed for this reason.

11. A broad, well grassed spillway of adequate capacity is most essential. Narrow spillways with excessive slope frequently produce severe erosion that results in either major repairs or failure of the dam.

12. A large drainage area is not necessary for a stock-watering dam. Several of the small reservoirs on the Range Station drain no more than a half section of land.

13. If it is not possible to find a suitable location in a coulee for the construction of a dam, a combination dugout and dam in a broad, shallow water-course will frequently serve the purpose.

14. An adequate number of properly spaced water-holes in a field will promote more uniform grazing and better distribution of livestock.

15. Stock-watering dams are not entirely satisfactory as a source of stock water in the winter months. Cattle have occasionally been drowned as a result of breaking through the ice in such dams. Springs, flowing wells, or shallow wells equipped with windmills are more satisfactory for winter use.

"I Saw . . ."

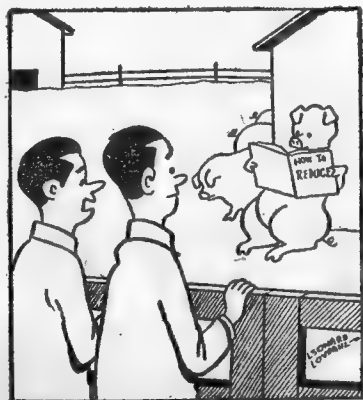
One lovely morning, as I was reclining on an old strawstack, watching my dog, Fiddle, pursuing a tired Jack rabbit. I noticed that the rabbit was leading the dog across a stretch of soft, boggy mud, time after time. Then I saw the reason for the clever Jack's actions, for every time he came to the muddy stretch he would bound lightly across, whereas my dog would waste a lot of time floundering in the mud. The rabbit got away.

Clarence Neufeld.
Main Centre, Sask.

(Continued from page 12)

U.N. commitment now added to Canada's obligations to the Atlantic Alliance, Canadians must expect to pull in their belts at least a little. This year alone, Ottawa expects the defence budget to be increased by more than \$100,000,000 over the \$425,000,000 contemplated last March. So taxes will go up. If there is some inflation, and the cost of living goes up, living standards will decline. If controls and rationing are imposed, living standards will still decline, but the decline will be spread evenly among the population.

If the cost of living starts to go up very sharply, no doubt controls will be imposed, for this is the only fair way to share the burden of war. The hostilities waged by a few divisions in the far-off, little-known Asian peninsula of Korea is bound to have its effect on the daily lives of Canadians—on the amount of butter they eat, the taxes they pay, the homes they build and the automobiles they buy.



"We've got to get that book away from them—we're losing too much money."

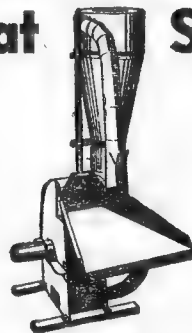
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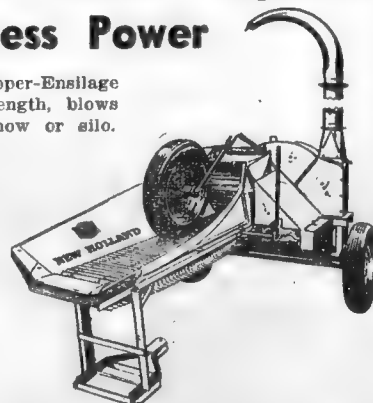
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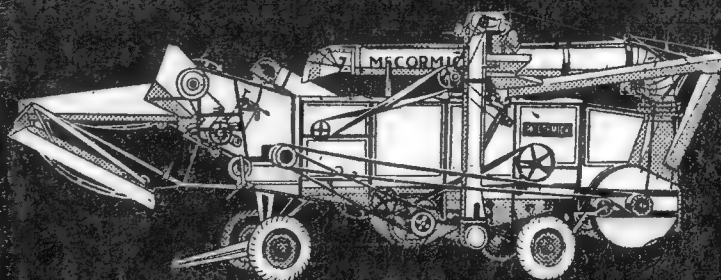
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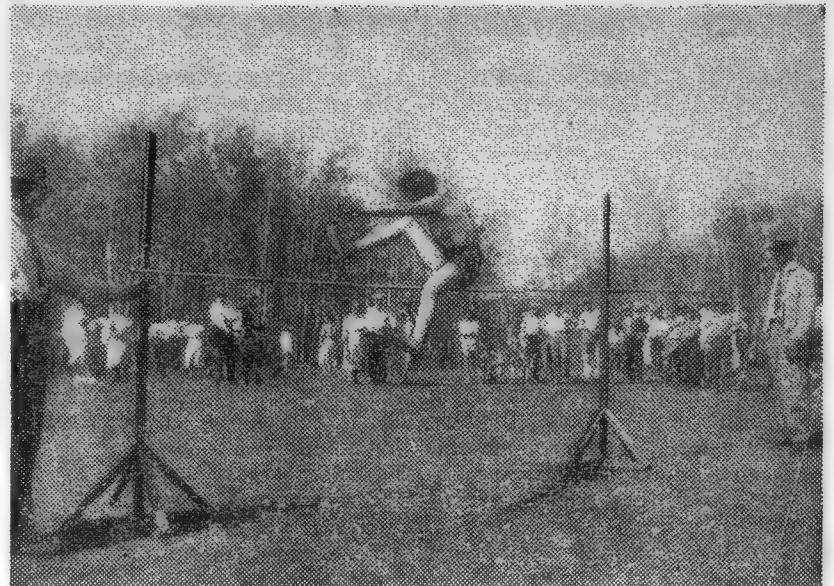
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Up and Over



This action shot of a school athletic day was taken by Mrs. Ethel Kerns of Wimborne, Alta., who caught the young jumper at the top of his leap and stopped the action nicely.

Bird baths and fish ponds for next year's garden

By H. F. HARP

WATER in bird bath or artificial pool gives added interest to gardens everywhere, and in prairie gardens a pool with water lilies and a few fish is certainly restful and refreshing.

Now is the time to think about constructing such a feature in your garden. If the work is carried out in the fall it will be ready for next spring's planting.

In selecting the location of a lily pond the site had best be a naturally low spot and situated near the house if possible. Shelter from the north and west is desirable and may be provided by well placed shrubs or by the house itself. The site should be open to the south to allow the sun to warm the water. Spruce trees give excellent protection from wind and provide privacy for outdoor diners.

Having decided upon the location of the pool an outline of the shape is made by driving in a row of stakes. It may be oblong or rounded to suit individual tastes but it must be in proportion to the size of the property.

For small gardens a pool having a water surface of about twenty-five square feet will be adequate. This will allow a few plants of water lilies to be grown and also provide a home for various water plants.

Construction:

Puddled clay has been used in some locations with satisfaction but generally speaking a pool constructed of concrete is more desirable. If properly built it will last indefinitely. A simple method of construction is as follows:

Mark the outline of the pool with a double row of stakes nine inches apart. The soil be-

tween these two rows of stakes is taken out to a depth of two and a half feet. It's best to use a narrow spade and if the worker is careful and the soil not too dry the walls of the trench will be fairly smooth and form a good mold for the cement.

After the concrete has been put in the top of the wall should be six inches below the surrounding ground level. This will allow the plants at the edge of the pool to cover the exposed concrete and thus present a more natural view.

Concrete composed of one part cement to three parts crushed rock and two parts clean sand will be satisfactory. Mix the sand and cement thoroughly then mix in the crushed rock. The whole is well mixed and the water carefully added taking care not to wash away any of the cement. When the concrete is ready it is poured into the trench and rammed with a piece of 'two by four'. A few fairly large stones may be placed in the foundation if the ground is soft.

The walls will take several days to dry out sufficiently to allow the pond proper to be excavated. Take out the soil to the level of the bottom of the wall and put in a layer of concrete about six inches thick. When this has dried a finishing coat of cement (one part cement to two parts finely screened sand) is smoothed on with a trowel.

Planting Water Lilies

A suitable soil mixture for water lilies should contain one part rotted sod and one part half rotted cow manure. A sprinkling of wood ashes may be added at planting time.

Boxes about two feet square

(Continued on page 15)

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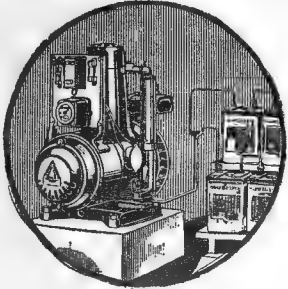
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(Continued from page 14)

and a foot deep will give ample room for one good plant. A few flat stones are placed on the surface of the soil to lessen the danger of the plant rising to the surface. Dividing and replanting is only necessary every other year. Alternate years a top dressing of good rich soil will suffice.

The boxes are set in the pool after danger of frost covering them with six inches of water. As the plants grow more water is added gradually. Plants will suffer a check if plunged in too great a depth of cold water.

Little attention is needed from now on. An occasional dead leaf is removed for appearances sake and the water maintained at the full level. Green scum will sometimes be troublesome especially in hot weather and where it has gathered in unsightly quantities it had best be removed.

When severe frost threatens the boxes are removed and carried to the cellar where they are stored over winter. A few degrees of frost will not harm them but on no account must they be allowed to get dry.

Suitable varieties for the beginner should include the varieties:

Nymphaea alba, Nymphaea gloriosa and Nymphaea chromatella.

Many varieties of water plants may be purchased from specialist growers and where gold fish are featured oxygenating plants are a necessity.

The area surrounding the pool can be planted with moisture loving subjects and a few tender plants such as Umbrella plant and Calla-lily may occupy such a spot for the summer months.

Hardy plants tolerant of moist situations include the following:

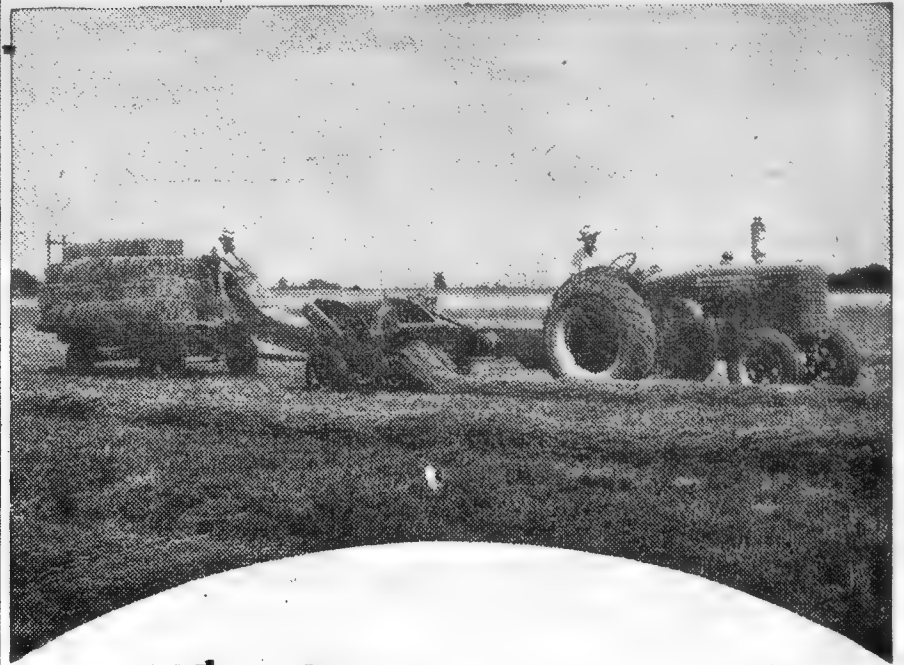
1. Meadow-sweet
2. Goat's Beard
3. Plantains
4. Snake Root
5. Monkshood

Seasonal Hints

Iris of the Bearded or Flag varieties should be divided and replanted now if necessary. Single pieces are best. Foliage is sheared off to half its length and plants are set a foot and a half each way. The fleshy portion of the root is set just below ground level.

Preparation for the transplanting of Peonies and Iris where this work is contemplated should begin now and the plants set out the latter half of the month.

Peonies are best dug and allowed to remain exposed to the sun for a few hours to soften up the roots. This will facilitate the work of dividing. Three to five 'eyes' are good divisions for transplanting and spacing should be three feet each way. Plant very firmly. The 'eyes' should not be more than two inches deep. Watering is not necessary except where soil is dry.



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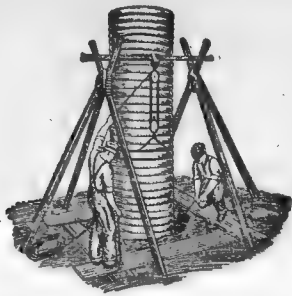
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What's wrong with B.C. spuds? Plenty that could be fixed

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

THERE are many problems connected with every branch of agriculture. All of us are aware of that. But today I would like to discuss the problems connected with the potato industry in British Columbia.

First let us consider the province geographically, because it does differ so much from eastern provinces. We have a number of fertile valleys lying in remote regions, surrounded by rock-girt hills and mountains.

We have the Fraser Valley, often referred to as a region of soft climate with fairly dry summers and heavy rainfalls in winter. We have the Shuswap Lake area at Salmon Arm; the Pemberton Meadows on the

Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and then we have the famed dry belt of the Cariboo, up around Williams Lake and Quesnel.

Thus, we see at a glance that B.C. has a number of fertile "pockets" of land that lend themselves to potatoes; and, one thing in their favor is that they have isolation; that means theoretically at least, that you have less susceptibility to spread of disease and pests.

It is a well-known fact too, that B.C. produces some of the finest exportable potato seed in Canada, and has a good reputation not only in the states of the Pacific northwest, but overseas as well.

But unhappily for all concerned, B.C. table stock potatoes do not enjoy a good reputation in the cities of this province, and from personal surveys, I have come to the conclusion that the consumer has plenty to complain about.

Why should such a condition exist when we have a number of potato growers in B.C. who take advantage of science to produce the finest possible table stock.

These men study fertility, various fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers, dusts and sprays, and late model equipment. They are not only farmers; they are businessmen and industrialists.

But we must also remember that we also have in B.C., a much larger number of persons who have not caught up with the times; men who plant potatoes and harvest potatoes, of a kind; they produce poorer grades, and the poor stuff goes on the market; and so everybody is unhappy all along the line.

Much has been written about the high quality of B.C. potatoes, and when the consumer gets a bad break, you hear a lot about it.

The housewife's contact with the grower is through the retailer. A retailer called me in to his store the other day, and said: "I want you to open this bag of so-called top-grade potatoes, seals, labels and everything intact."

The Bad Ones

I cut the strings. The first six potatoes on the top were bad. Two had been chopped in half and carried half an inch of mould. The retailer was suffering a loss before he started to sell.

Now that man is a small, independent grocer. I went on to a chain store. This store had a big bin filled with potatoes, with bags and scale to one side. The customer picks out her own potatoes, puts them in

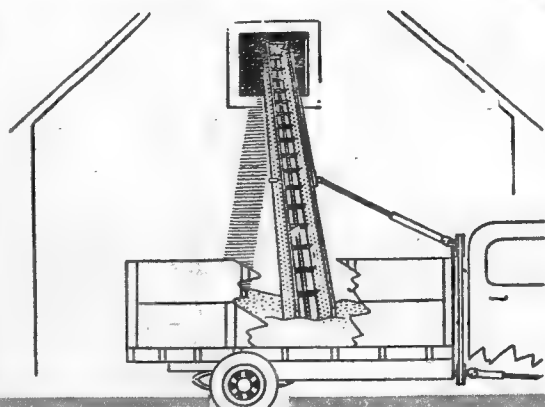
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a bag, weighs them, and pays the cashier.

Well, you know what happens. After those potatoes have been picked over for an hour or so, a housewife comes along, sees a sign: "B.C. Potatoes," and looks at the few remaining culls! Another black-eye for the trade.

For some reason or another, potatoes grown in the lower mainland, or coastal areas do not find as much favor in the eyes of the housewife, as do the spuds from other parts of the province. This may be due to the feeling that the softer climate produces a softer product, or it may be that word has spread around that the so-called "dry-belt" potatoes are firmer and of better quality.

I do know this; I made a sucker of myself recently by purchasing a sack of potatoes labelled "dry belt" and they

"I Saw . . ."

I was attending to the first ewe to lamb when I heard the goats and sheep baaing outside. Wondering what had started them I looked out the feed door. They were all going by, no end to the line; round and round the barn and shed attached to it. The building is 16 feet by 44 feet. There was 62 animals in the flock. They kept it up for five minutes or more.

T. E. Stephens.
Styal, Alberta.

were of very poor quality.

This summer there was quite a stir in Vancouver when potatoes were being imported from the United States while we had a surplus. Florida potatoes, think of the distance and the freight, were moving into Vancouver and finding a ready market.

Clean Produce

I talked to the distributors. They shrugged and pointed to the smart packaging the clean product, with no waste.

Next I went to some of our distributors of local potatoes. They said that part of our trouble was due to the fact that B.C. potatoes were put through the washers and cullers at too great a rate of speed. Some spuds were damaged; and some went out to market that should not have been passed.

But the greatest problem, and one that cannot be easily remedied, is the fact that the majority of potato growers are planting potatoes and marketing potatoes without keeping up with the times as regards quality; too much ordinary and poor stuff thrown on the market; and the housewife is very much aware of it.

I do not wish to present a depressing picture. This province has quite a number of men who are devoting all their intelligence and every ounce of

energy to producing the finest possible potatoes for home table stock and the export seed markets. They are doing something for themselves and something for the good name of agricultural Canada.

They are taking advantage of everything that science has to offer in eradication of disease and pest control. They attend field days; make tours of one another's fields; discuss their problems, and give prizes for the best production.

They take full advantage of the co-operation given by provincial department of agriculture, the university, and the Dominion inspectors. It is really inspirational to attend their meetings.

I have travelled with these top-flight potato growers all the way from the coastal areas through the Cariboo, Salmon Arm, Grand Forks and south to the Mexican border.

Some of the greatest potato producing areas of the states buy their seed stock from B.C. They pay tribute to the progressive growers in this province.

Big Seed Business

Last year growers in the United States bought seed valued at \$200,000 from B.C. This year it is likely that they will buy more of our "hardy northern stock."

Argentina is anxious to buy; wanted our stuff for years, but in the confusion of international currency has been unable to do so. However, Argentina has started negotiations for purchase of B.C. certified seed potatoes to the value of \$100,000 this fall. They have managed to get the dollars.

Denmark wants seed potatoes from B.C. and a deal is in the making.

Yes, it is quite apparent that we are producing fine potatoes in B.C., and it is also apparent that we have also with us a number of growers who drift along, producing stuff of mediocre quality which some way or another must, it seems, be foisted upon the public.

There isn't much that can be done about it in a hurry. We can only hope that through the energies of farm organizations and the help of our universities, and our provincial and federal departments of agriculture, those lagging behind will soon see the light — that light by the way, means more revenue and increased satisfaction all around.



"Do I look like a crow?"



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GREYHOUND

Farm cats can get into the craziest kind of trouble

Our readers during the past month seem to have spent a good deal of time watching their cats. Or perhaps August is the cats' month to shine. Anyway, we have gathered all the "I Saw..." reports on cats into this collection. And this, we feel, should take care of cats as subjects of observation for another year. In short, no more "I Saw" cat episodes, please. The usual \$1 prize goes to these observant readers.

The other day I saw an old yellow cat coming across the field with a gopher and there were 25 to 30 gophers running after her squeaking as loud as they could.

Mrs. K. Schmede.
Box 63, Christopher, Sask.

★ ★

One night while I was milking, my son was pestering our tom-cat until he uttered a peculiar squall of protest. Immediately the mother cat, apparently believing he had molested her kittens, flew at poor Tom and cuffed him soundly. Then, looking round for another culprit, she made two dashes at the calf in a nearby stall, with all the fury of an enraged grizzly. The baby calf looked very surprised at this unexpected and undeserved onslaught.

Mrs. H. Anderson.
Foxdale, Sask.

★ ★

When driving on Otthon, Sask., road I saw a cat walking in front of the car. I blew the horn and the cat jumped up in the air about three feet, turned a complete summersault and dashed for the bush.

Mrs. John K. Zetaruk.
Box 9, Birmingham, Sask.

★ ★

I saw a mother cat that lost her kittens raise a family of four coyotes. She nursed them like her own, and brought them mice and gophers until they were bigger than herself.

Bill Lutz.
R.R. 4, Red Deer, Alta.

★ ★

One day when I was at the barn I noticed my cat sitting about five or six feet from the fence watching something. At first I didn't see anything, then I noticed a squirrel sitting there on a rail near the ground. I kept still and watched. The cat sat very very still and wagged its tail. This got the squirrel's curiosity up so much it came down the fence and would have come up to the cat, but the cat sprang and scared it away.

Joyce Aitchison.
Prince George, B. C.

★ ★

Last summer our wise old manx cat had her family of four bob-tailed kittens under a well tangled honeysuckle bush in the front yard. It was an ideal home for her family, until one night when a terrific rain storm blew up. The old cat sensing danger to her babies was badly

worried. What to do? Why there was the aerial pole by the front door, and near the top an open attic window. Grasping a kitten firmly in her mouth, she made four trips, twenty feet up the aerial pole and deposited her family cosily under the protecting eaves of the roof.

Dean Wilson.
Delburne, Alta.

★ ★

One day we found our mother cat with three young kittens by the barn under an old discarded trough. The kittens had sores on themselves and holes filled with worms, so I took these three kittens and drowned them. But the next day I saw her come down from the hayloft, and climbing up there I found another two kittens. This mother cat had separated the two healthy kittens from the sick ones.

Jean Hamaluk.
Rochester, Alta.

★ ★

One day this summer, one of our cats who had four kittens to feed was hunting gophers. Early in the forenoon, she had come home twice, each time with a gopher.

At noon I looked out the window and, again, she was dragging something, but whatever it was, it looked large.

Upon investigating, it was found that Buffer had brought home two half-grown gophers at once. It must have been a heavy load, because she was just dragging them along, and that cat didn't stop until she brought home seven of these pests that day.

Ellen Garie Rask.
Alticane, Sask.

★ ★

One day, while coiling hay on a nearby hill my father found a baby rabbit. We fed it with an eye-dropper until it could lap milk and it grew very tame. We let it run about the house, keeping a careful eye on the dogs and cats. One afternoon, we were about to feed the rabbit when we found that all three of our cats were laying on the chair where we had left him. Then we found him snuggled under the bottom most cat fast asleep. Ever since that the cats washed and cared for him as they would a kitten.

Eileen Monk.
Grindrad, B.C.

★ ★

I saw a cat digging a hole, having nothing to do I watched her. She turned and picked up a mouse lying by her side, dropping it in the hole, she promptly covered it up. Later I saw her

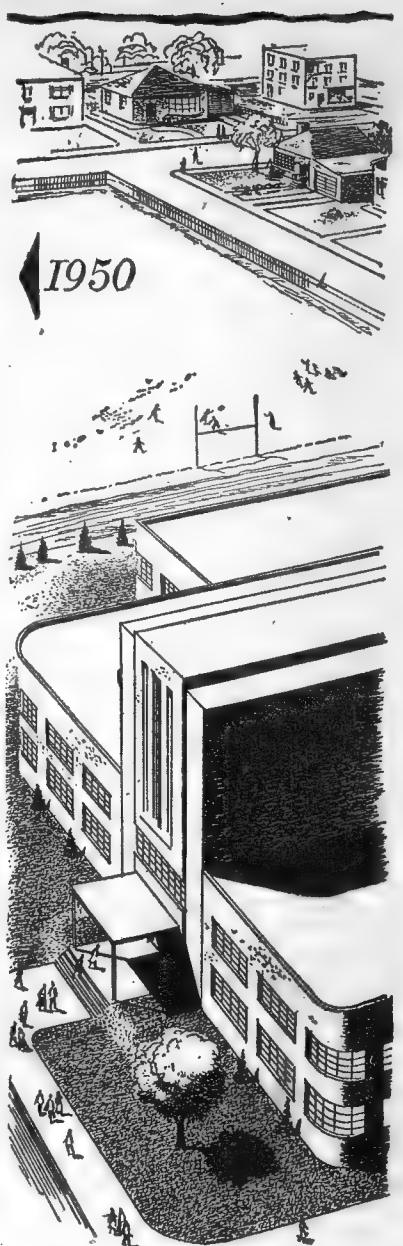


'Readin' and 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic' Taught to the Tune of the Hick'ry Stick...

Back in the 60's the man who knew his letters and his "Goes-into's" turned teacher for the settlers' children. Gathered round the glowing base-burner they took their first steps toward becoming citizens of a great country as the Dominion passed on to them his store of knowledge. This first voluntary teaching was soon replaced by a regular school system, for none knew better than our forefathers that no real progress can be accomplished without widespread education.



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digging it up to eat it.

Ida Knutson.

Etomami, Sask.

★ ★

One morning as I sat in the barn milking, our old cat come down and sat just inside the door washing his face. Just then along came our big bull. He stopped, took a sniff at the cat and, to my surprise, the old cat up and slapped the bull across the nose drawing blood. The bull backed up and walked off, and puss returned to washing his face. I really wished I'd had a camera then.

Miss B. Cartwright.

Niton, Alta.

★ ★

One day when I was driving into the pasture with the tractor one of our cows didn't want to get out of my way and I had to go around it which was okay with me just then. And when I came back it was still in the same place, but this time I looked to see what the matter was, and saw it was hanging on a post by her skin.

Henry J. Fehr.

c/o Jacob E. Fehr,
R.R. 2, Morden, Man.

★ ★

Our neighbor's son was ordered to irrigate a long, sloping stretch of sugar beets. To irrigate a long stretch requires much walking to see if the rows are finished irrigating. I was surprised to see this boy pushing branches into the loose soil at the lower end of the patch. He then sat down at the other end. He waited there until he saw the branches toppling over, then closed the holes in the banks of the ditch. I then realized he had discovered an easy way of knowing when the water had run that far.

Dave Taupp.

Box 103, Coaldale, Alta.

★ ★

The other day, while working in the field I saw a hawk sitting on the ground with dozens of angry crows flying around it. When it saw me coming toward it, it flew a few yards away with its prey. I then sent the dog after it and it flew away leaving behind a freshly killed crow which it was obviously intending to have for its dinner.

G. Mundt.

Vanscoy, Sask.

★ ★

While making summerfallow this spring, I saw a beautifully colored Mallard duck — a nice large one — sitting in the stubble which I hadn't yet reached with the discer. Each round, of course, brought me nearer to the duck and yet it didn't fly, so I figured she must have a nest and be a good, tight setter. But when I got quite close and she still didn't make a move, I stopped the tractor and walked over towards her. I saw then why she couldn't fly away — for she was a tin decoy left in my stubble field by hunters last fall!

Nick Runge.

Box 52, Pangman, Sask.

While attending a country dance at Balm in Northern Alberta, I recently saw two bunks built in the corner of the hall, and which held sleeping children leaving their mothers free to dance.

Jodie Kjorlien.

Mayerthorpe, Alta.

★ ★

When visiting my nephew's garden here he informed me he had just found (among some old bushes) a stone seat, measuring 25" x 22" x 3" broad, which required two persons to remove same. It is certainly very old, but the inscription is readable as follows:

*The light of the sun for pardon
The song of a bird for mirth,
You are nearer God's heart in a garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.*

Wm. M. S. Custance.

Edgerton, Alta.

★ ★

... Today, on looking out the window, I saw a Mr. Sparrow having a teeter-totter all to himself. The children had been using a ladder on a saw-horse as a teeter-totter, and the west wind was blowing quite hard; making the ladder seesaw back and forth. Mr. Sparrow seemed to be quite enjoying his seesaw.

Mrs. Roy Potter.

Sunset Prairie, B.C.

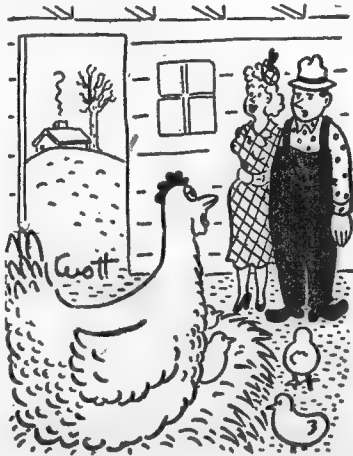
★ ★

One night while out milking, I saw our half-grown kitten playing with a mouse she had caught. She let it go several times then as the poor little creature crept away, she would turn quickly and grab it.

As she let it go once again, and while her back was still turned, the old tom-cat, who was also watching the performance, ran out as quick as a wink, killed the mouse and went back to his former position with it clutched in his mouth. When the kitten turned and saw no sign of the mouse her expression registered such surprise and bewilderment it was really funny. And wise old "Tommy", sitting quite close by looked just as smug as "the cat that ate the canary!"

Mrs. Robert H. Jones.

Balzac, Alta.



"Well, I suppose you could call her a country baby sitter."

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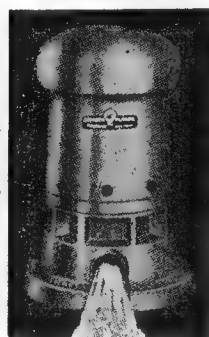
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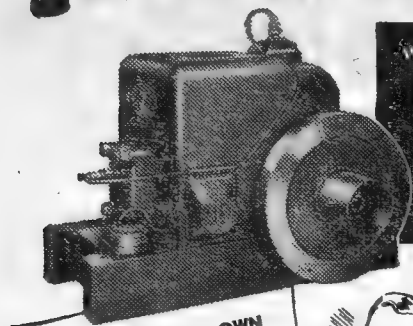
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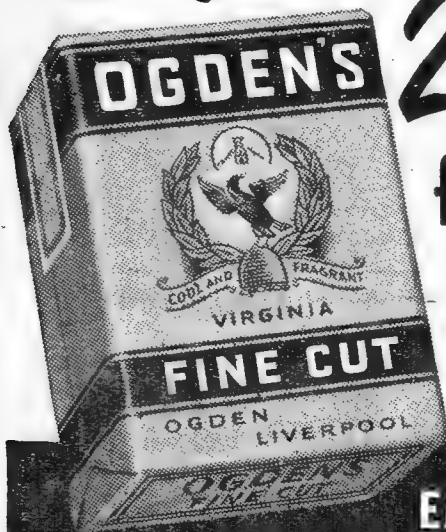


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A union's right to strike and a nation's right to live

(Contributed)

THE right to strike has long been recognized in British countries. It was first exercised in times when business enterprises were small. It was a means of bringing pressure on the employer to compel him to increase wages and improve working conditions, at the risk of suffering loss through a shut-down.

While business was small the shutting down of one enterprise left like enterprises free to serve the public. Likewise, there was little restraint on the right of an employer to shut down. The issues between employer and employee affected the earnings of each, but did not injure the public generally. The pressure was upon the employer, a party to the dispute, not upon the innocent members of the public.

As business grew, combinations of enterprises into single units increased. These combinations were capable of behaving in a way injurious to the public. The law was progressively changed to preclude these combines from functioning against the public interest. In Canada to-day it is not an offence for business to combine, but it becomes an offence when the combination is against the public interest.

All public utilities such as railroads, electric light plants, water-works, are denied by law the right to shut down. They must supply continuous service under the Railway Act and other Public Utilities Acts.

Like restraints have not been imposed upon the right of labour to combine. From small unions, made up of the employees of small enterprises, we now have large unions organized across the nation, each combining with the other to bring about a simultaneous ces-

sation of work for all of the callings employed. In the present rail strike more than 20 different kinds of employees, organized through different unions, working for several different employers, have combined to leave work, not just to embarrass the employer into settlement, but to bring the nation to its knees, so that it will compel the employer to grant the demands of the men.

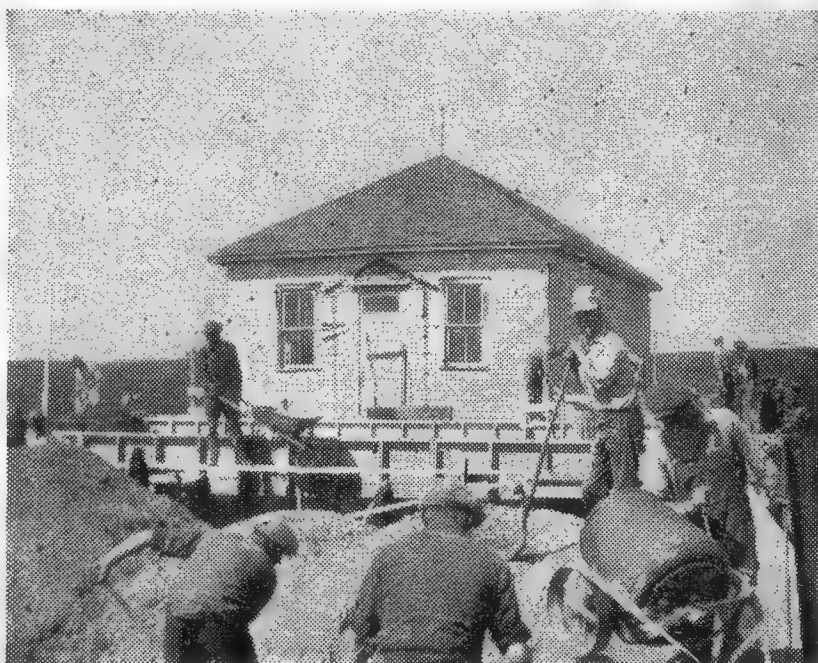
Process of law

Under the law of Canada, it is required that disputes between an employer and his employees shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration before a strike can be legally called. In the current strike this was done. A Board of Arbitration, headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, was set up. To this Board two other able men were appointed, one selected by the employees and one named by the employer. Before this Board all of these unions and the railroads appeared; each presented a splendidly prepared brief thoroughly reviewing all of the elements in support of the claims and arguments that each made.

This Board considered all these arguments and studied all of the material and facts presented. It made an award. This award was not arrived at by reaching into the air, but was the conclusion of a judicial body flowing from an exhaustive study of the case presented by the able representatives of employees and employers. It was a judicial determination of the claims and rights of the parties to the dispute.

Now comes the strike after the case has been heard and judgment given by a detached

New School



A new school replaces an old one at Hogadone, Alta., and Mrs. Robert Kerns of Wimborne was on hand to catch this shot of the foundation going in.

and competent body functioning judicially. The unions refused to abide by this judgment as they are entitled by law to do. The employers accepted the judgment and in the process of negotiation offered more than the award. Whether the award is sound, whether the employees or employers are reasonable or unreasonable, is not the issue.

Neither Railway is earning enough money to pay the increases demanded, nor in fact the increases awarded. A substantial increase in freight rates has to be made. The strike is not against the employer because he has no money with which to meet the demand. The strike is against the citizens of this country who pay the freight bill.

Should there be vested in a minority in this country the right to so combine as to bring this nation to its knees as no foreign invader could do? This country was paralyzed because a group of less than one per cent of Canada's population was on strike. The right to strike by this kind of combination places the minority above the law, government, Parliament, and the people. No demo-

cratic system of government can continue to function, depending as it does on the majority rule, if the minority can at its will bring the function of the nation to a stand-still.

That fact led to a demand that Parliament should pass legislation outlawing strikes in businesses of the type whose continuous functioning is necessary to the maintenance of our social and economic daily life. In these times where labour organizations are highly organized and have in their service able engineers and economists ranking at the level of those employed by Governments, railroads, banks and large business institutions, labour is able to present to a judicial body its full case soundly and well. Why then cannot Parliament set up a Labour Court to which should be appointed competent detached people whose judgment after hearing all the issues in dispute should be binding on the parties to the dispute?

Our present machinery serves only to conciliate and some labour unions will never conciliate if they are left with the power to paralyze the nation to obtain their demands. When

the right to strike is exercised by a group so widespread and powerful that the nation is brought to its knees, the strike becomes as dangerous to peace, order and government as armed insurrection.

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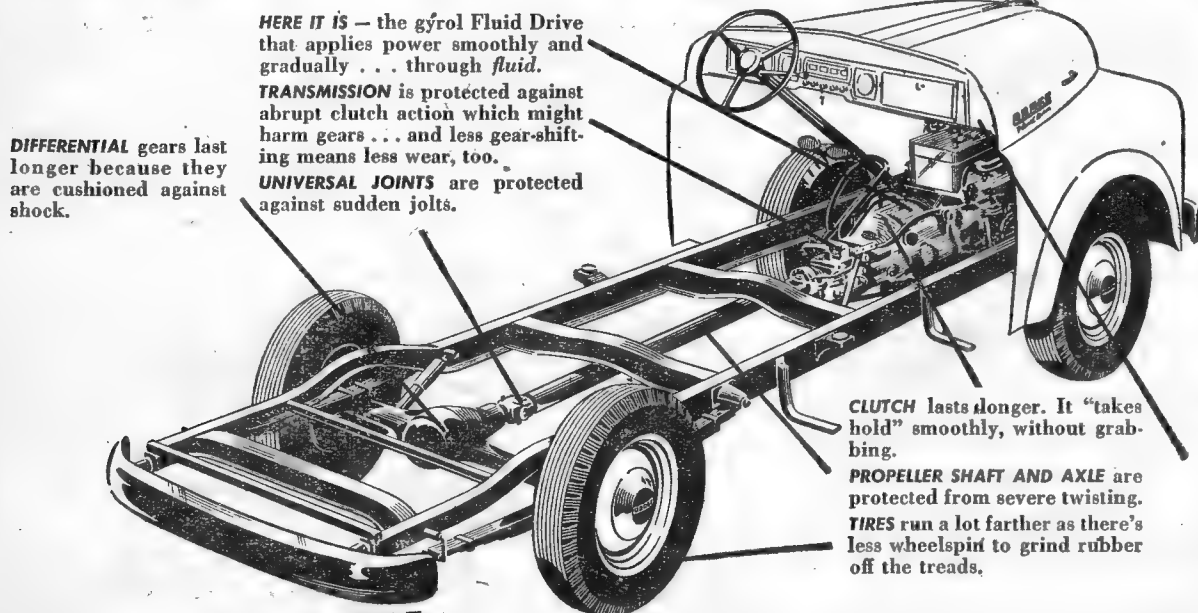
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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The 23rd fiscal year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 29th, 1950.
(Hereafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1950'.)

New highs were established in respect of,—

DOLLAR SALES,

TONNAGE,—i.e. pounds of product sold,

NET PROFIT.

The following is a condensed record of the year's operations.

1. DOLLAR SALES	\$327,670,647
Previous high,—Fiscal 1949	\$314,918,888
Highest pre-war year,—Fiscal 1929	97,716,701
2. TONNAGE,—weight of product sold	1,699,000,000 lbs.
Previous high,—Fiscal 1945	1,698,000,000
Highest pre-war year,—Fiscal 1938	836,000,000
3. NET PROFIT	\$ 3,480,212
Previous high,—Fiscal 1949	\$ 2,807,237
Highest pre-war year,—Fiscal 1930	\$ 1,552,071

Table I, below, compares Net Profit with that of the previous year.

TABLE I

	Fiscal 1950	Fiscal 1949	Increase
Net Profit	\$3,480,212	\$2,807,237	\$672,975
Net Profit, expressed as percentage of Sales	1.06%	.89%	.17%
Net Profit, expressed in cents per 100 lbs.	20.5c per 100 lbs.	18.7c per 100 lbs.	1.8c per 100 lbs.

NOTE ON COLUMN 3

Although the increase in Net Profit is only .17% of Sales (i.e. approximately one-sixth of 1 per cent),—or otherwise 1.8c per 100 lbs. of product (i.e. less than one fiftieth of 1 cent per lb.);—nevertheless when applied to the record volume of the year, it works out to the substantial sum of \$672,975.

A review of Net Profits since the formation of the Company (in 1927) reveals some interesting facts.

The interval since 1927 falls into 3 economic periods, viz. :—

Pre-war years —Fiscals 1928 to 1939

War years — " 1940 to 1945

Post-war years — " 1946 to 1950

As between individual years, there has been a wide variation in Net Profits.

In the low year, Net Profit was \$ 384,000

That was in Fiscal 1932, the low year of the depression.

The high year, as mentioned above, was Fiscal 1950,—profit \$3,480,000

However, if periods,—and not individual years,—are compared, and if profits are expressed (as they must be for comparison) in terms of a common measure, then a surprising uniformity is revealed. Table II sets up the comparison for the 3 periods. Net Profits are expressed in cents per 100 lbs. of product.

TABLE II

NET PROFITS

	In Cents per 100 lbs.
Pre-war period —Fiscals 1928-1939	16.8c per 100 lbs.
War period — " 1940-1945	17.8c " " "
Post-war period — " 1946-1950	16.3c " " "
Average Net Profit for the whole period of Company's operations—Fiscals 1928-1950	17c " " "

NOTE: 17 cents per 100 lbs. is equivalent to 1 sixth of 1 cent per lb.

That is the net profit made by Canada Packers over the 23 years of its operations.

The surprising revelation of Table II however, is that in the three widely different economic periods, the deviation from average is so minute.

Products which derive from Canadian Live Stock constitute 60 per cent. of the total sales of the Company

Other products from Canadian farms (Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.) constitute an additional 14 per cent.

Total percentage of products derived from Canadian farms 74%*

*The remaining 26% consists of:

1. Manufactured Foods,—mostly Canned Meats and Vegetables 4%
The raw materials for these products also derive from Canadian farms, but processing and packaging expenses represent a large portion of their cost.
2. Products derived from imported materials, principally Fertilizer materials and Vegetable Oils 22%

It is clear that the Canadian Live Stock Producer has a vital interest in the operations of Canada Packers. The point upon which that interest chiefly centers lies in the number of cents which come back to him (the Producers) out of each dollar which Canada Packers receives for the products of his Live Stock.

This year that return (to the Producer) reached an all-time high of .85.09c This is a remarkable figure.

In its eight plants (from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Vancouver, B.C.) Canada Packers processes the Live Stock and sells the products which consist of Meats and numerous by-products. In the course of this processing, operating charges are involved, including Depreciation of Plants, Wages, Materials, Packages, Interest, Taxes, Selling Costs, etc.

In respect of Live Stock (considered apart from all other products) these operating charges for Fiscal 1950, out of each dollar of sales, amounted to 14.43c

Canada Packers' Net Profit on Live Stock, (apart from all other products) out of each dollar of sales, was 48c

Total out of each dollar for expenses plus profit 14.91c

Return to the Producer 85.09c

It is believed (though proof cannot be offered) that this return-to-Producer is the highest in the history of Canada or of any other country. In part the high return is due to efficiency in processing and distribution. But chiefly it derives from a cause for which the processor cannot claim the credit, namely, the extremely high level of Live Stock prices. Because of this high level, operating charges (which have also advanced, but to a less degree) add up to a smaller percentage of the sales dollar.

The high cost of foods, especially of meats, is the outstanding phenomenon of the post-war period. The Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for June, 1950, states that in that month the Cost of Living Index advanced to an all-time high of 165.4. The advance for the month,—1.4 points,—was due almost entirely to the advance in meat prices.

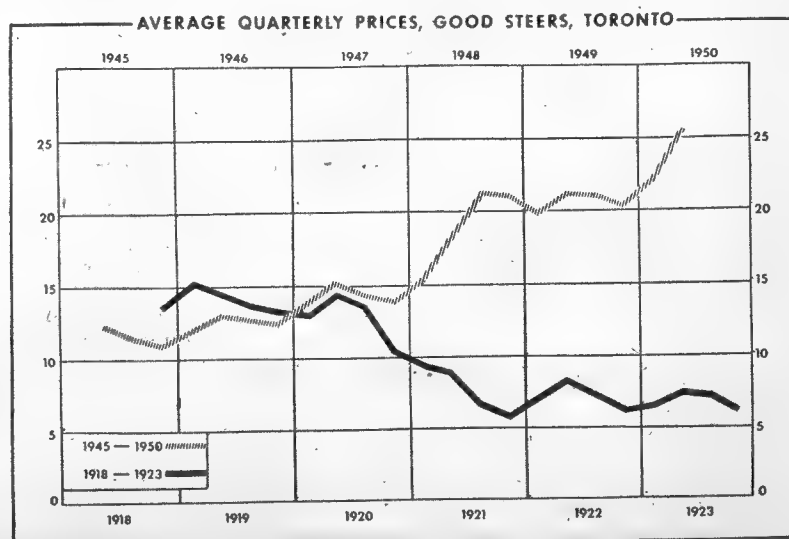
During the course of World War II, it seemed logical to expect that post-war price trends would follow a pattern similar to that which occurred in the wake of World War I.

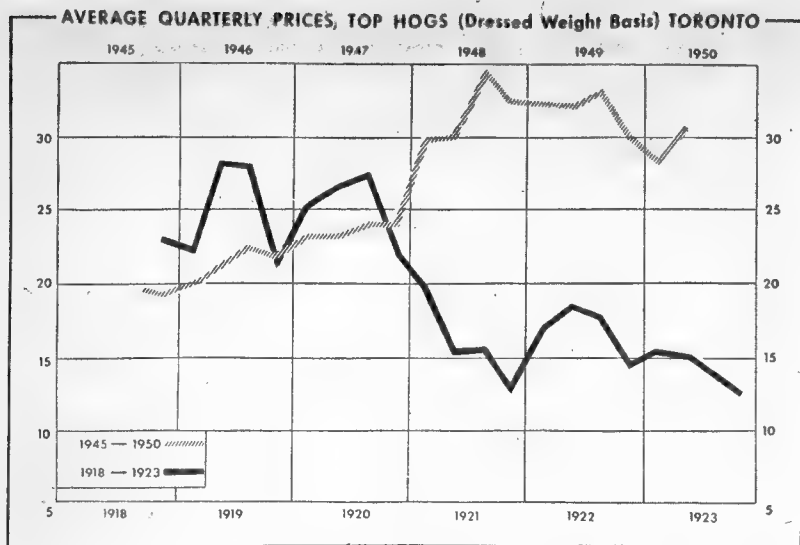
Though more than twenty years had elapsed, those trends were painfully recalled. Following Armistice Day (November 11, 1918) prices continued to advance for almost two years. Then (July 1920), a period of severe deflation set in which stripped most industries,—including the Packing Industry,—of all their wartime profits.

Anticipating a similar post-war collapse, Canada Packers during World War II set up substantial inventory reserves. The sums set aside appeared in the Annual Reports from year to year, and in the end added up to a total of \$4,000,000.

But no collapse has occurred. On the contrary, in the case of Live Stock, prices have steadily advanced, and now stand at an all-time high.

This divergence of price trends is illustrated in the graphs below, which depict the course of Cattle and Hog prices in the five-year periods following the two World Wars. In each graph the black line depicts prices following Armistice Day, 1918. The gray line depicts prices following V-J Day,—1945.





Price movements on a broader list of foods are revealed in Table III below. In the case of each product,—

- Column I quotes the average price, in the month of July, for the six years preceding the war. 1934/39.
- Column II quotes the average price, in July, for the six war years. 1940/45.
- Column III quotes the average price, in July, for the five years since the war. 1946/50.
- Column IV quotes the present price. (Average July 1 to 15, 1950)
- Column V quotes the percentage of advance, Column I to Column IV.

TABLE III

	Average July Price 1934/39	Average July Price 1940/45	Average July Price 1946/50	Price July 1950	Increase Col. I to Col. IV
Good Steers, live, Toronto, per lb.	6.07c	10.70c	19.62c	28.27	366%
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto, per lb.	13.20	16.65	28.35	31.75	141%
Lambs, live, Toronto, per lb.	9.55	14.84	23.12	31.00	225%
Eggs, "A" Large, Toronto, per doz.	23.75	34.50	49.95	48.50	104%
Creamery Butter, Toronto, per lb.	21.12	35.60	55.35	53.00	151%
Cheese, f.o.b. Factory, Ont., per lb.	12.60	20.50	29.37	28.00	122%
Vegetable Oil, refined, Toronto, per lb.	6.90	14.65	25.34	21.35	209%
Wheat, No. 1 Northern, Fort William, per bushel	93.00	97.50	165.62	206.00	122%
Oats, No. 2 C.W., Fort William, per bushel	42.50	46.25	75.50	101.87	140%
Barley, No. 1 Feed, Fort William, per bushel	47.37	57.00	105.12	151.12	217%

NOTE: Grain prices are based on the July cash market closings "In Store," Fort William. All other prices appearing above include any subsidies paid by Federal and Provincial Governments.

The phenomenal advance in Live Stock, as compared with other prices, is further revealed by comparison with the following:—

Advance in Cost of Living from base 1935/39 to June 1950	65.4%
Ditto for the foods included in Cost of Living computation	109 %
Ditto for general wholesale prices	110 %

Still more surprising than this phenomenal advance in Live Stock prices is the fact that consumption of meats in 1949 shows a substantial increase over that of 1939.

Per capita consumption of meats in 1939, was	114.6 lbs.
In 1949 consumption was	138.6 lbs.
Increase per capita	24 lbs.

The advance in purchasing power, indicated by this increased consumption, could occur only in a highly resilient economy. Amongst the factors which have combined to bring it about are:—

A high rate of employment;

Advance in the "real wages" of manual workers who, when they have ability to buy, are the heavy consumers of meats;

Extension of Social Service payments, including Unemployment Insurance, Family Allowances, Sick Benefits, Pensions, etc.;

Advance in national wealth brought about by the development of new natural resources:—benefits from which are shared by all economic groups.

Another factor added weight to this increase in per capita consumption,—viz. an unprecedented rate of advance in population.

In 1939 estimated population was 11,267,000

In 1949 estimated population was 13,549,000

(Newfoundland included)

This was much the greatest advance recorded in any ten-year period in Canadian history. Together, these two factors have brought about a very marked increase in Canada's domestic consumption of meat, thereby easing the problem of maintaining a satisfactory level of price for Live Stock.

The events of the war and post-war years throw into relief a new capacity on the part of Canadian agriculture to adjust itself to changing conditions. During the war, Canada's role was to produce maximum quantities of foods for export. The response to this demand was an outstanding feature of Canada's war effort. The high point of production was reached in 1944. From that point forward, production (in physical volume, though not in value) gradually declined. However, for two years following V-J Day, the demand from abroad remained urgent. For Europe was hungry. The decline in exports was moderate.

Beginning with 1948, there was a sharp decline in export demand (especially from U.K.), and many fears were felt that agricultural surpluses might once more pile up, as they did in the 1930's. These fears have not been realized—at any rate, not yet.

The reduction in exports as between 1944 and 1949 is reflected in the following table.

TABLE IV

Exports from Canada

	1944	1949
Bacon, lbs.	695,757,400	67,086,600
Shell Eggs plus Egg Powder expressed in doz.	58,403,010	42,232,811
Cheese, lbs.	131,429,200	52,694,800
Canned Meats, lbs.	39,707,389	11,321,490
Poultry, lbs.	16,117,482	3,749,558
Beef, lbs.	135,333,236	291,160,182

NOTE: Beef (including Live Cattle converted to a Beef basis) is the only product in the above table which shows an increase. The explanation is that, in 1944, shipments of Beef from Canada were entirely to the U.K. (An embargo forbade shipments to the U.S.) In 1948 that embargo was lifted and an immediate flow set in of Live Cattle and Beef to United States. In 1949 shipments were as follows:—

Live Cattle	389,131 head
Calves	31,524 head
Equivalent dressed weight	189,940,982 lbs.
Shipments of Dressed Beef	101,219,200 lbs.
Total	291,160,182 lbs.

That a (presently) unlimited outlet to U.S. exists for Canadian Cattle is the most important single element in the Live Stock situation. It is by reason of this outlet that Cattle prices are at an all-time high. And there seems no immediate likelihood of the outlet being curtailed.

It is true that in the past the U.S. market for Canada's surplus Cattle has proved undependable. It has failed just at the times when the need of it was most sorely felt.

Has a new era set in, in respect of Live Stock, on the North American continent? Some students of the situation believe this to be the case. Their argument is somewhat as follows:—

"The present human population of the United States is 152,000,000 and it is increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 per year.

"At the same time, purchasing power per individual is advancing. So that the demand for meats is 'compounded'—(increased number applied to increased per capita consumption).

"It is doubtful whether U.S. Live Stock production can be stepped up to correspond with this 'compounded' demand."

This is the argument. It cannot be discussed at the end of an already long report. However, one reservation must be kept in mind. The argument is based upon the premise that North America (United States, Canada, and possibly Mexico) will be maintained as a closed area.

South America, Australia and New Zealand produce a huge surplus of meats. If North American markets were opened to meats from these sources, a drastic price decline would be the immediate result.

The factors involved are, therefore, political as well as economic, a fact which introduces prophecy as well as economics into the discussion.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

During the year, two changes have made for an advance in the 'real wages' of hourly-paid employees. They were:—

1. An increase of 6c per hour in wage rates;
2. An increase in the sums exempt from, and a consequent reduction in, Income Tax.

Because of the numerous factors involved, an exact formula for computing 'real wages' cannot be laid down.

However, close approximations can be made. The following table is the most accurate record possible, for the past decade, of the 'real wages' of Canada Packers' hourly-paid Employees, 1939 being taken as base.

TABLE V

ESTIMATED 'REAL INCOME' OF HOURLY-PAID EMPLOYEES

1940.....	5.2% decline from 1939
1941.....	2.5% " " "
1942.....	2.6% improvement over 1939
1943.....	7.2% " " "
1944.....	9.4% " " "
1945.....	14.1% " " "
1946.....	12.0% " " "
1947.....	20.1% " " "
1948.....	20.9% " " "
1949.....	28.3% " " "
1950 to date.....	30.4% " " "

(Negotiations for the coming year are in progress as this Report is being prepared.)

Directors cordially acknowledge that in the year under review, employee relations have been pleasant and co-operative. They feel that plant efficiency has been higher than at any previous time in the history of the company. This has resulted in increased production, which in turn has made possible improved returns both to Employees and to Shareholders.

As between these two groups, the benefits of the record year have been divided as follows:

To Employees, in addition to regular wages and salaries, which are at least on a par with the highest paid in the industry:

Year-end Bonus	\$1,500,000
Pension contributions	1,385,706
Total	\$2,885,706

To Shareholders:

Regular Dividends	\$1,000,000
Bonus Dividend, at year-end	400,000
Added to Reserves	2,080,212

Total

Toronto, July 15th, 1950.

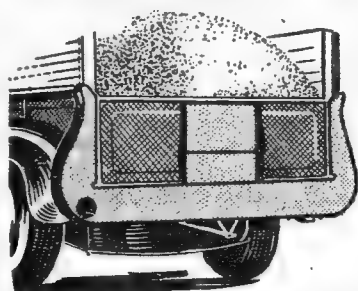
J. S. McLEAN,
President.

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Crested wheat, alfalfa and brome work pasture miracles in Saskatchewan

FORAGE crops are finding an increasingly important place in the farming practices of a lot of farmers in Saskatchewan, according to officials of the provincial department of agriculture. Some 5,500 farmers have bought brome, crested wheat and alfalfa seed from the field crops branch since the department's forage crop program was started in 1947.

Under the government's policy farmers may buy the seed for just what the field crops branch paid for it in carload lots. No charge is made for bagging and handling and it is shipped prepaid. Alfalfa inoculin is supplied free. In this way haylands can be seeded down at a minimum cost.

W. H. Horner, field crops commissioner, recently visited some of the farms where crops of hay were being harvested or were about to be cut from these seeded acreages. Some fields had excellent catches. Others were not so good.

One of the best crops seen was on the farm of Dwight Nelson, about five miles north of Midale. It was a 15-acre field seeded in the fall of 1947, without a nurse crop. He seeded 22 pounds of alfalfa and 90 pounds of a mixture of crested wheat grass and brome. His rate of seeding per acre was 1 1/2 pounds of alfalfa, two pounds of crested wheat grass and four pounds of brome.

The field was rather weedy last year, Mr. Nelson said, but he harvested about a load per acre from it. This year there was scarcely a weed in the field and he expected to put up 20 loads or more. It was notable for quality of feed and ease of curing. The brome and crested wheat grass in the hay would prevent matting and would promote quick drying.

Mr. Nelson farms seven quarter sections of land, including some owned by his brother. He has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle, and exhibits at several of the Class A fairs on the western circuit.

A few miles east of Mr. Nelson's farm was another field seeded to a fodder mixture sent out by the field crops branch. David and Arthur England farm 11 quarters about eight miles north of Macoun.

They bought 45 pounds of alfalfa seed and 180 pounds of a brome and crested wheat mixture in the fall of 1947. They seeded part of the crested wheat grass seed that fall and the following year threshed a couple of bushels of seed. They

have seeded this to get an increased acreage.

The rest of the seed was sown the following spring on 12 acres of summerfallow, with wheat as a nurse crop. They got a 30-bushel wheat crop that fall. In 1949 they cut 12 loads of hay off the field and were expecting twice that amount this year.

60 Head per Quarter

On the Owens farm south of Bienfait seed for 60 acres was purchased and seeded in the spring of 1947. It was a mixture of brome and alfalfa and was sown at the rate of two pounds of alfalfa and eight pounds of brome per acre for pasture purposes. A very good stand was obtained.

Even at the heavy grazing rate of 60 head of cattle on a quarter section there was more growth this summer than the cattle could keep down. Mr. Owens was planning to cut part of it for hay. Compared to this, the native pasture showed just enough growth in this good growing year to pasture about 10 head per quarter section.

On another field seeded with alfalfa-grass mixture obtained from the department, eight cattle and five horses were trying to keep alive on a 20-acre field. It appeared that the pasture had got established but the horses especially had been clipping it so close it could not survive long.

For pasture use Mr. Horner suggested seeding about a quarter more of the alfalfa and the grass than when it is to be cut for hay. He explained that the program originally was designed to aid farmers in establishing hay meadows only. Since then it had been expanded.

(Continued on page 25)

Prize Picture



Mrs. P. A. Carmichael, R.R. 1, Loughheed, Alta., caught her son Clayton in the act of grabbing the cat's tail as he passed the wagon.

(Continued from page 24)

ed to include pasture mixtures, which should be seeded at a heavier rate.

John Hesby, three miles east of Griffin on No. 13 highway, had demonstration plots which showed the value of including alfalfa in a hay meadow mixture. Brome and crested wheat each were seeded alone and with alfalfa. The picture shows the comparative yield of brome and alfalfa together compared to brome alone. This and other tests have shown that half as much again to double the yield are obtained. The alfalfa has the effect of preventing the grasses from becoming sod bound.

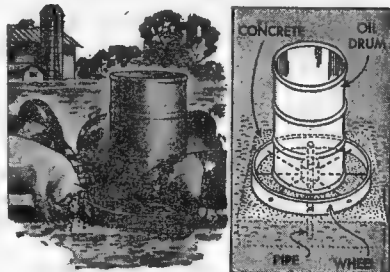
The department's forage crop program was introduced in 1947 on recommendation of an alfalfa conference composed of representatives of dominion and provincial services and farm organizations, for the main purpose of promoting and encouraging the use of alfalfa for forage crop production in the prairie areas of Saskatchewan. Their slogan, "One acre of a grass-alfalfa mixture per head of cattle" has been widely advertised and has resulted in the sale of over 680,000 pounds of seed, enough for 77,990 acres to 5,364 farmers.

Seeding of forage crops is also recommended for the southwestern part of the province. Alfalfa and alfalfa-grass mixtures have been sold to many farmers in that area. Even in the driest area of the province alfalfa is proving to be the best

Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

DRUM-TYPE FEEDER FOR HOG LOT ANCHORED TO CONCRETE PLATFORM



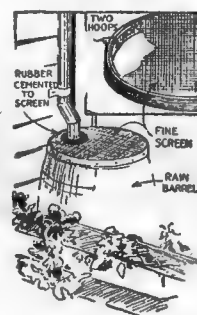
ONE successful hog raiser prefers this type of self-feeder for use in small feed lots. It takes up the minimum of space for the amount of feed dispensed, and it can be anchored to a concrete platform, thus promoting cleanliness and preventing the hogs from upsetting it. The hopper is a 55-gal. oil drum with the ends cut out. A flat-rim implement when having a single row of spokes forms the compartmented feed tray. Select

perennial hay crop. Where it is sown on good land, low lying land or land with a high water table, average yields of about one ton per acre can be expected from alfalfa-grass mixtures.

Forage seed will be available to farmers again this fall. Copies of the program may be obtained in early September from agricultural representatives, municipality secretaries, or by writing direct to the field crops branch.

a wheel with a rim about twice the diameter of the drum. The latter is attached to the wheel spokes by passing heavy wire around each spoke and through a hole drilled in the drum near the rim. Each length of wire is tightly twisted to hold the drum firmly in place. As the concrete platform is poured, a length of pipe is placed upright in the center of the form as shown in the detail sketch. When the feeder is set up, the wheel hub is slipped over the end of the projecting pipe. If desired, the hopper can be fitted with a sheet-metal or wooden cover to protect the dry feed in bad weather.

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In the intervening years, patronage dividends have been paid by Pool Elevators as follows:

Dividends in cash	\$ 4,290,846
Dividends in Pool reserves	4,327,250
	\$ 8,618,096
*Redemption of reserves	\$ 5,300,000
	\$ 13,918,096

*Original Pool members contributed \$8½ million to build the Pool Elevator system and provide working capital therefor. The delegates decided that such reserves contributed by the original members should be redeemed as funds were available.

While paying the substantial sums mentioned above Alberta Pool Elevators have provided patrons with exceptional service. It is worthy of note that while costs of virtually everything farmers have to buy, including goods and services, have risen very substantially since 1939, grain handling costs have made comparatively small advances. This is mainly due to the attitude of Pool elevators whose policy is to conduct business at as near cost price as is humanly possible.

Alberta farmers have given their patronage and support to build up a splendid farmer-owned organization in Alberta Pool Elevators. Its properties now include 486 country elevators, a five million bushel terminal at Vancouver and a two million bushel terminal at Port Arthur. The value of Pool Elevator assets is conservatively placed at \$12 million. This concern is owned by over 50,000 Alberta farmers. Included in the membership are some British Columbia wheat producers, adjacent to the Alberta boundary, at Creston and Dawson Creek.

Our democratic way of life calls for people to assume responsibility for their own affairs. The alternative is to hand over the transaction of important business to private interests which seek monopoly control and excessive profits. Too much of Canadian business is already in such hands. The producers self-protection is incomplete and ineffective without the presence in the grain handling business of strong farmer-owned co-operatives.

The co-operative farm business enterprise is the only means whereby farmers can unite in sufficient strength to hold their own in the organized business economy such as now exists in Canada.

There is a Pool Elevator system in each of the prairie provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The agriculture of each province has peculiar problems and responsibilities of its own. The Alberta Wheat Pool through its seventy delegates elected by the membership is enabled to develop policies particularly suited to Alberta conditions.

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Lazy parents and the .22 menace

To the Editor:

I agree with D. D. Robertson that good manners are the result of parents and teachers training and that bad shooting manners result from lack of proper training.

Are parents too lazy, or too indifferent to teach their boys not to shoot up other peoples property? In our district every vacant house or building has windows shot out, stove pipes shot full of holes and anything left inside literally riddled with bullets.

One bachelor neighbor who is away from his house much of the time, had the contents of his house shot full of holes and a bottle of ink and a bottle of harness oil broken with bullets and the contents of the bottles ran into his bed from a shelf above.

Another man left his car sitting in the yard during winter months and came back to find the tires shot full of holes.

I say it's small wonder that people want laws made to keep young hoodlums from destroying other peoples property.

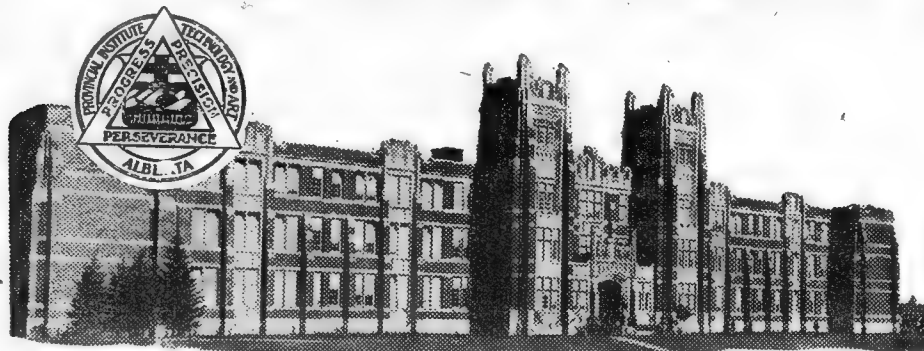
In this district several animals have died from rifle shots, and in my lifetime I have known of several boys being shot with .22 rifles; not always fatally of course. One case I know of a boy smuggled a .22 into a boys camp, where guns were forbidden, and shot his companion in the stomach. Another boy I know, took his .22 to school and hid it in the bush. He shot another boy with it, during recess. A man I know shot his bride of a few days while cleaning a .22 didn't know was loaded. There are other cases I could quote.

This band of young hoodlums who are so interested in destroying property, are destroying birds and animals as well. One of them brags that his dad forbids him to shoot partridge so he has to let them lay where they are shot; what a waste! I don't pretend to know the solution but I do know if the parents cannot or will not teach them to use a .22 properly, somebody else should do.

Yes, Arthur Racine I, too, have shot thousands of .22 shells but my father taught me to shoot and to take care of my rifle. Under his training I could not have destroyed wild life, nor could I have destroyed property and most certainly could not have handled a rifle carelessly. He taught me to take a pride in the use of it. Why, I say, don't other parents do that if they are going to furnish their boys with a .22?

A victim of the .22.

Announcing FALL & WINTER TERM



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Blames the parents

To the Editor:

I don't agree on all of Kerry Wood's arguments, so I thought I would give my idea on this matter.

I have been using a .22 since I was a boy of 7 and use it all the year round, that is to say for 50 years.

I have to witness the first animal that got shot by accident, and only have heard of two persons that got shot by a .22. I am not the only one that uses a .22. Every farmer around here has one, and there are thousands upon thousands of shots fired every year. I would put the first blame on the parents as they know a .22 is a killer, and they should tell them so and show them how to use the .22. My father taught me all about shooting and gave me a warning that if he ever found me guilty as being careless he would take it from me. I have sons, and I have told them that they should remember that a .22 is a killer and is made to kill.

I must say that a .22 is the best pest killer that I ever have found. How would you stop the crow, magpies or owls as you seldom get close enough to the crows to be shot with a shotgun.

Gophers could be poisoned, but that is another bad thing as many turkeys and chickens, also some cattle, were poisoned. I for one do not put out any at all. I always have my .22 on my tractor and when I see a gopher I stop and shoot him. Soon you will have the crows coming to eat the gophers, then you can shoot the crows.

Now, about licenses this is also not fair as the poor father would not have the money to pay for a license, but the well-to-do farmer or business father would not look at \$5.00, and where the money is plentiful all those boys are the most careless.

Here is my idea:

First, that all boys who want to carry a .22 would have to get it registered.

2. That the boy had to get his father to sign to be responsible for his son in regard for everything the boy would do with a .22.

3. And give every dad the right to report any boy that is found guilty of carelessness and then take the .22 from him for at least one year.

We grown-ups are much to blame as when the boys are

small we buy them all kinds of popguns and they get the wrong start, and have the same habit when they get the real gun.

I for one do think that if we do our part it would be unnecessary to outlaw the .22.

Wm. Ludwig.

Bruno, Sask.

Locusts taste sweet

To the Editor:

In your issue of July appears a letter by John A. Munroe, taking exception to an article in a former issue on the subject of grasshoppers and locusts.

Mr. Munroe may be perfectly right when he states the locust of his memory was the fruit of a tree, but he is perfectly wrong when he says the winged insect cannot be eaten. During the First Great War there were numbers of men serving in some of the Canadian units who had served in Egypt. On occasion there would be distributed bales of hay from Egypt and those men who had acquired a taste for the dried insect, locust, would tear the bales apart before feeding the horses to get the few locusts which were pressed with the hay. I have tried them on occasion; found they had a sweetish, chocolate taste, but like the Yankee sea captain with the crow, I could eat them but didn't hanker after them.

L. M. Aker.

Rumsey, Alta.

Final word on locusts

To the Editor:

With reference to John the Baptist and the locusts Dr. A. H. O'Neil, a Professor of Divinity at Huron College, London, Ontario has kindly supplied me with the following passage from Dummelow's noted one-volume Bible Commentary which reads: "they are still eaten in the East, especially by the poor. After being thrown into boiling water their wings and legs are torn off, they are then sprinkled with salt, and either boiled or roasted. Sometimes they are fried in butter or oil."

John the Baptist was not an old man. He was slightly older than Jesus who commenced his ministry when "about thirty years of age." John was probably 31 when he was executed.

Yours very truly,

Paul Huxley

Vita, Manitoba

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The neighbors chickens, being in our garden, we sent the dog after them and one of the chickens ran into a rabbit snare that was tied to the fence and left there since the winter. She struggled to get out but the more she struggled the tighter it got and she choked herself to death.

Mary Doell

Box 24, Hague, Sask.

★ ★

On a lovely morning last spring I visited a rabbit family I knew of, I hid myself in the bush nearby to watch them. Before long a weasel sneaked into their nest and stole a baby rabbit, pretty soon the thief was back for another. To his surprise the mother rabbit started to chase him, first she jumped to one side of him and then to the other. He was such a coward that he turned and ran.

Next day I came to visit the bunny family again. To my disappointment the wise old mother rabbit had moved her babies.

Marion Wilson

Delburne Alberta

★ ★

One day on my way home from school I was startled by something squealing and screaming in the brush nearby. On investigating I found a rabbit being towed by a small weasel toward a gopher hole. By the time I reached the two the weasel had his victim's head pulled well into the hole. Grasping the rabbit I pulled weasel and all out, as he refused to lose his grip on the rabbit's neck. The rabbit was scarcely able to hop, and after taking him home he had to be killed.

Coral Henderson

Saltcoats, Sask.

★ ★

One hot summer day while I was sitting in the shade, I noticed a young cockerel and practically a full grown drake fighting. While the drake was trying to catch the cockerel with it's wide beak and not succeeding the cockerel kept pecking at the drake. In a while the drake saw that he was licked and tore away from the cockerel and went back to the rest of the ducks, a very peaceful drake.

Victor Palahniuk

Vegreville, Alberta

★ ★

As we were travelling, a family of eight skunks on the road all scampered into the grass except one, the mother skunk seeing it was missing returned, clasped it in its claws, shook the little fellow and gave it a pat on the head as if saying "now you get off the road." To

my surprise it did the very thing,

Alfred Morhart

Bayard, Sask.

★ ★

As I was down by the lake I saw a muskrat with about ten ducks following it. I looked around for the mother duck but I didn't see any.

Grace Sayer

Ribstone, Alberta

★ ★

I saw a small bear cub trotting across our summer fallow, hearing a low growl the cub suddenly turned and went the way it came. Later we saw the cub and its mother ambling towards the bush. Doubtless it was a mother that uttered the growl to bring the cub back.

Ida Knutson

Etomami, Sask.

★ ★

Last week our neighbor's cat had a litter of kittens. The next day a tom cat came along and killed them. The heart-broken mother disappeared, but returned in a few days with a young rabbit (possibly an orphan), and took on the job of raising it. It wasn't long before the rabbit accepted the cat as its foster-mother.

Sylvester Dzus.

Choiceland, Sask.

★ ★

I saw a skunk and five baby skunks travelling across country in single file. When the mother skunk saw me, she headed for a lake, and they all swam to the opposite shore in a straight line, climbed out and proceeded on their way.

Leore Schumers.

Raymond, Alta.

★ ★

As I was walking for the milk cows I noticed one of our cows had a calf, and I went to look at it more closely. I was gazing with interest for some time at the calf when suddenly the cow walked beside the calf so I could not see it. After taking the calf a few feet away, she gave a swift kick and sent dust flying in my face. I took for granted she thought I had looked long enough at her precious jewel.

Olive Unger.

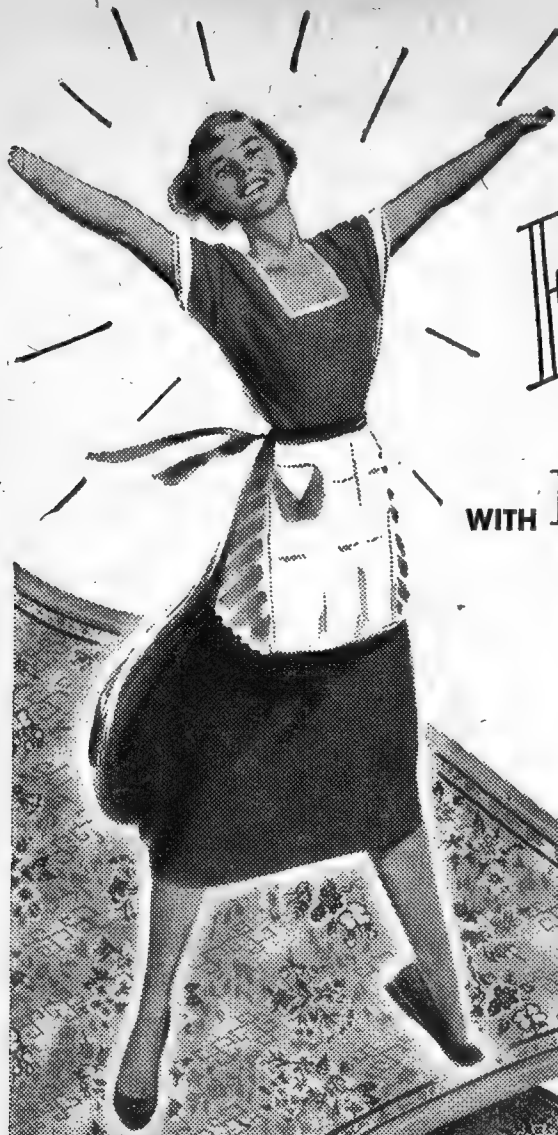
R.R. 2, Kitscoty, Alberta.

★ ★

It was winter and the weaned pups had nothing to keep them warm on a 35° below night. The pups made friends with the bull, Bill; jumped onto his back and went to sleep. Bill did not mind a bit, in fact, he liked it.

Tony Vickel.

Box 182, Herbert, Sask.



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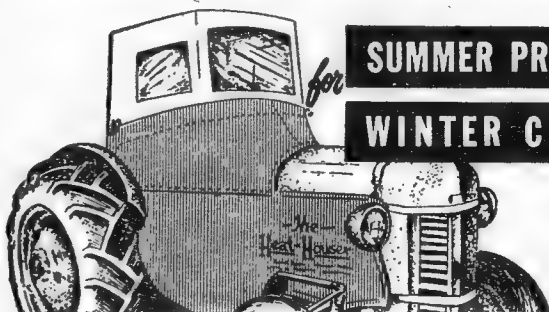
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Community pastures still expanding throughout Sask.

DURING the past year 52,703 acres, comprising provincial, municipal and private lands have been added to P.F.R.A. community pastures in Saskatchewan. Two new pastures have been built, 10 existing ones have been enlarged and seven have been reduced in size.

Function of the province in this co-operative program is to acquire all land in the community pastures and make it available to the senior government. The part played by the P.F.R.A. is to fence, regrass and maintain these pastures and to operate them for the benefit of the farmers of the areas.

Largest of the new pastures is located in the municipalities of Caledonia and Elmsthorpe near Truax, south of Regina. Its 24,337 acres are made up of Land Utilization Board land, provincial, municipal and school land and more than 3,000 acres still owned privately. Control of the land owned and still to be acquired by the province will be turned over to the federal government on a long-term lease basis for pasture purposes.

This land is steeply rolling, even rough in places. The number of cattle to be pastured there this season has been restricted to 1,000 head, but increasing numbers will be accepted as carrying capacity increases. Fourteen hundred acres were reseeded last fall and more is scheduled for this summer. Plenty of water for livestock is provided by 10 dams and a dugout.

The other new pasture is near the source of the Arm river southeast of Saskatoon. Twenty-five hundred of its 10,589 acres were regrassed last

fall. Its carrying capacity is set at 575 head of cattle this summer. Natural springs (which are now being developed) and a few wells will provide water for the stock.

One of the largest new additions to P.F.R.A. community pastures is the extension in the R.M. of Rosedale which includes some 5,000 acres and which now connects the P.F.R.A. pastures in Dundurn, and Rosedale municipalities. It is to be operated in conjunction with the Rudy community pasture. Developed springs and windmills will assure a good supply of water.

Irrigation and progress

FARMERS are not the only ones who benefit from irrigation.

Scattered throughout the western United States are scores of cities whose chief means of support is irrigation agriculture. Without irrigation such cities as Greeley, Fresno, Boise, Yakima, and many others would be of negligible importance — or would not exist at all. The townspeople — grocers, jewelers, manufacturers and dentists — enjoy indirectly an important share of the benefits created by irrigation projects. We should not overlook this wealth which irrigation projects contribute to the national economy. These indirect benefits must be evaluated and added to the direct benefits enjoyed by the farmers.

It is not easy to measure indirect benefits. Several people have tried to devise various methods of estimating them, but

Solution to last month's puzzle

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each method has its draw-backs. Surprisingly little statistical information on this important class of benefits exists, considering that a large part of the economic growth of the West has stemmed from the indirect effects of irrigation.

How large are these indirect benefits compared to the direct benefits (the income of the farmers)? How much irrigated land is required to support a town?

To answer these questions, I attempted to measure the net income earned within a local trade area. The study was sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, with the advice and assistance of economists from the University of Idaho. The community studied was the south-western town of Payette (in the Payette division of the Boise project), and the surrounding area which depends upon Payette for goods and services. This includes two small towns, New Plymouth and Fruitland. The total population of the trade area in 1940 was 11,000 of which the farm population was approximately 4,300 and the non-farm population 6,700.

Without irrigation, the only people around Payette would be a few shepherders, highway and railroad workers. The area is too dry or dry farming and possesses no known mineral or timber resources. Irrigation was necessary for a local economy to develop.

With irrigation, the area supports 1,170 farms, comprising approximately 55,000 acres of irrigated land, intensively cultivated. Farms are small, the majority of them 40 acres or less, and the major crops are alfalfa, apples, prunes, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables and small grains.

In starting the study first I had to find out how much the people within the trade area come earned. The year 1946 turned out to be the most recent year for which data was available at the time the study was begun. I deducted the costs of operating farms and businesses, and measured net income only—the income available for family living, for food, housing, recreation and education.

Killing the soil

By HUGH V. CORLEY
Reprinted from The Farmer
(Somerset, England)

When I was at school and learning biology, my form master would never allow us to use distilled water for pond life specimens. He said that as most distilled water came from copper distilling apparatus it contained very minute traces of copper and was injurious to living organisms especially to delicate protozoa.

In my part of the world, near to the Cotswold, there are a great many old stone roofs made with "stonesfield slats." On these grow various greyish lichens, etc., which give them

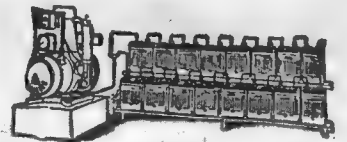
their dark colour. But where a copper wire (a wireless aerial or a power cable or telephone wire) crosses such a roof there is always a clear strip of roof underneath, barren of any plant growth and showing up pale, stonecoloured against the dark of the lichen-covered parts. The reason for this is that fungi are, of all living organisms, some of the most sensitive to copper poisoning. A fungus and an alga living symbiotically together make lichen, and a minute dose of copper is enough to destroy them.

Enough copper to be lethal to fungi reaches the roof in rain-drops which have hit the copper wire in falling. When you consider how long a thin copper wire will last as a wireless aerial, there must be very little dissolved in each raindrop. Yet, it is enough.

South Calgary Community Club thanks all who contributed to the success of Carnival, August 26th.

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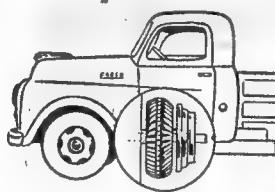
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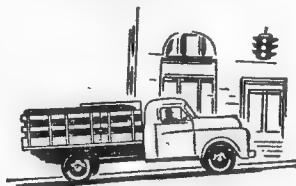
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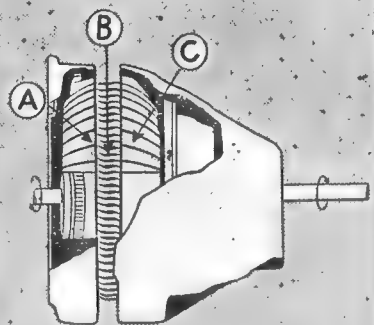
To hold on hills, shift to a lower gear, engage the clutch and increase the engine speed slightly. When ready to go—simply step on the gas!



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- Several rivet sets.
- 1 small mechanic's hack saw.
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- 1 drain plug wrench.
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- 1 canvas kit containing:
- 9 asst'd water pump type wrenches.
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- 1 sliding caliper.
- 1 heavy duty stubby screw driver.

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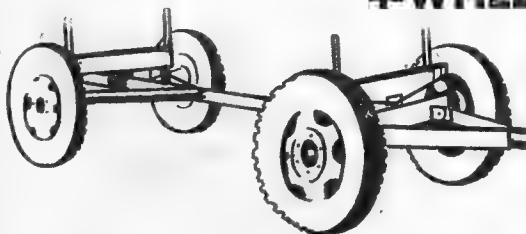
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Pasture and beef

MORE beef can be obtained by moderate than by heavy grazing from native pastures. Heavy grazing will produce more beef for the first three years, but a decline will occur as heavy pasturing is continued. At the end of six years the annual yield of beef will be about half that of moderately used rangeland.

Moderate grazing is recommended as the best method to maintain native pastures. When fields are grazed beyond their natural capacity, there is firstly a reduction in the yield of grass, and secondly a reduction in the grass cover with a corresponding increase in that of weeds. The longer fields are grazed at heavy rates, the longer it takes to bring them to a strong condition. Very intense grazing can deplete ranges to a point where native grasses will not recover.

One of the best methods to maintain native pastures in good condition, is to protect them in the spring. In order to produce the best yields, protection should be continued until early or mid-June. Protection during this period will allow the native grasses an opportunity to build up strong covers that will outyield unprotected fields by 75 to 100 per cent.

Studies with crested wheat-grass have shown that one acre of this grass is equal to over four acres of native sod during the spring period. It has been shown also that, if one-quarter of a pasture is developed with crested wheatgrass and used prior to mid-June, the carrying capacity of the field will be nearly doubled.

Thus pasture production can be maintained by moderate grazing. Improvement can be expected if up to 25 per cent of the pasture is developed with crested wheatgrass for spring grazing purposes. —(Swift Current.)

"I Saw . . ."

Last fall one of our neighbors had his crop snowed in, so he threshed it in the winter. It really was lovely to watch the men driving around the field loading their racks with sheaves which were almost covered with snow, then hauling them into the threshing machine. But one man drove over a rock with his sleigh and it gave a few sparks. The stubble caught fire and burned all the sheaves on the field. The people had to hurry off with their sleighs or else they would have burned up too.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Home sewing is a creative outlet that spells charm

By ANN BARRETT

Pleats or Tucks

If you are planning a dress with pleats or tailored details, make a test first by creasing the fabric between your thumb and index finger. Hold this fold for a minute... if it holds a crease, the fabric will probably pleat well when pressed.

If your pattern calls for tucks, try forming a few with your fingers. The size of the tuck is usually related to the weight of the fabric. Fine tucks look prettiest in fine, sheer fabrics; wider tucks are better with heavier material, but do not use a fabric that has too much design interest, the tucks are apt to become lost.

Cutting Pattern

It's best to cut pattern with goods lying flat on a table-top. Lay out your pattern, use weight or small pins in seam allowance areas to secure it. Cut accurately, using sharp shears. Make notches and allow 1-inch seams. Make marks for detailing (darts, tucks, button-holes, etc.) with dressmaker tacks or tracing wheel.

Seams

It is wise to reinforce the seams when you are sewing on tricot woolen fabrics. Shoulder seams where there is appreciable strain should be reinforced. Also when you have a bias seam, especially in a skirt. Curves for neckline and armholes are easier to handle if reinforced. A line of stitching on each of these sections, about 1/8-inch inside the seam allowance, will do the trick. Seam binding may be used too, but it will be more bulky, and often not so satisfactory.

Iron as you go

When ironing a pleated skirt, iron the pleats flat on the wrong side with a pressing cloth not to get material shiny. Another thing to remember in ironing a skirt is to pull out the hem thoroughly and iron from hem to waist line, not across the width of the material of the skirt. In this way you iron with the fabric, not against it. This is very important with jersey, crepe or any material which has a tendency to stretch. It will also add a lot to the appearance of your dress if you press the seams flat as you go and pull them the least bit taut so they will lie perfectly flat. Nose the iron under the seams on both sides to eliminate seam marks.

Close the zipper placket first before ironing, but do not iron directly over the zipper, just close to the zipper. And when ironing skirts with pockets, turn the garment wrong side out, and press pockets carefully

before turning to the right side. If it is a hanging pocket, flip it back out of the way so it does not mark the front of the skirt.

Buttonhole Tips

If you are one of those women who avoid making buttonholes, remember, that neatly turned buttonholes can add much to a finished garment. Here are a few tips to help you in this art:

Before making buttonholes, put the garment on, lap right side over left and be sure that top and bottom edges of jacket or dress are even. Do not fit too snugly as it will draw and cause a strain on the buttons. Run a row of pins to show the edge of the lap so that when the garment is removed you can lap it on the same line again. Most patterns show where buttonholes should be made. After you have removed the garment place it on a smooth surface and match tissue pattern to it. Mark buttonhole position with pins. Check width of buttons to be used... the size of buttonhole is determined by the button. Mark the desired length of buttonhole with basting thread or chalk. To make sure that markings are on the true straight of material, use cross thread of fabric as a guide.

The Dishpan Philosopher

IT'S just as everybody I says — the world's a sorry place these days. And now and then I have a thought that maybe it would ease our lot to lose the power to visualize an age of peaceful enterprise, with all this war and war-talk done and the long-promised peace begun. The bitter battles we must wage with Nature's sulks and spleen and rage are ours to fight the best we can. But even so we all might plan a good full life could we but be from war and war's grim threats set free, and all the good things we produce directed to a peaceful use.

Some say that ignorance is bliss but me — I'm not so sure of this. For if we lost our dreams of peace our groping for it soon would cease. And when for peace we cease to grope we break life's greatest mainspring hope.

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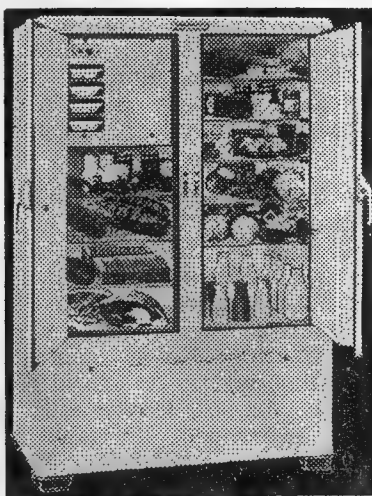


ONE of the most interesting enthusiasms which captivates most home women, is the art of home-sewing. This has been proven through statistics which tell us that department stores claim they now sell more piece goods and sewing material, as well as patterns to make home-made garments than ever before. They go on to say, that women have found out that home-sewing gives them a chance to be individual and they like to create something which is their very own in apparel. A new dress pattern is, as challenging to a woman, as a new recipe is to a good cook!

Choose Wisely

Thank goodness however, there are some general rules to aid us home-sewers in choosing patterns and materials which help us to turn out clothes for ourselves and family that give a feeling of pride and satisfaction. There is no secret to dressing well, but there is an art in selecting the right style for your figure type. Analyze your figure carefully and then learn to select pattern lines that will accentuate your good points. Dressing well is really only choosing wisely.

When you try to simulate gathers in a dress be sure to choose the right fabric. In crisp materials like rayon taffeta the gathers will emphasize the crisp quality and produce a bouffant effect. On the other hand, gathers in jerseys and crepes cause it to fall in rich lovely folds. It is good to remember when using gathers in sewing, that the lighter the weight of the fabric, the more fullness is necessary.



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Piping Hot WIENER ROLLS

Makes 3 dozen rolls

Scald

- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/3 cup granulated sugar
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 cup shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile measure into a large bowl

- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and

- 3 well-beaten eggs

Stir in

- 4 cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; work in

- 4 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Grease top of dough, cover and set in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk.

● For your next get-together, pull a trayful of these steaming rolls out of the hot oven—pop in the “weenies” and ply the mustard. My! they’re marvellous—and so easily made with the wonderful new Fleischmann’s Royal Fast Rising DRY Yeast!

If you bake at home, all your yeast problems are at an end with this new Fleischmann’s Yeast. Unlike old-style perishable yeast, it doesn’t lose strength, needs no refrigeration! Keeps full-strength, fast-acting on your kitchen shelf. Buy a month’s supply—ask for Fleischmann’s Fast Rising DRY Yeast.

Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 18 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a slim finger. Place, well apart for crusty buns—closer together for soft-sided buns, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 425°, about 15 minutes.



LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

AS I write the column that will be used in this issue I have just returned from my holiday trip to the west coast and the Fraser Valley district. I made it a real vacation for myself by leaving my faithful little Remington behind and any writing I did was mere scribbles on post cards. But a time of reckoning came when I came back and had to tackle the letters that had accumulated in my absence. I was really touched by some of these letters, especially those from elderly readers, some who were residing in rest homes in various parts of the west. Out of the 150 letters I received since last month I have chosen the following representative ones to use.

QUESTION: We wondered if you could give us the address of some magazines that would give us a few tips on cooking—we have opened a coffee shop after being out of the business for 20 years. — (C. E. G., Kelvington, Sask.)

ANSWER: I very highly recommend a magazine that is simply titled COOKBOOK. It sells for 25 cents and is now being sold in the Woolworth stores. I bought myself several copies the past summer, and I found ideas and recipes I hadn't met elsewhere.

QUESTION: How can I remove grayish spots from porcelain sink which appear to have been drops of dye or medicine? (Bleach, cleaning solvent, steel wool and cleanser are of no avail.)—Mrs. J. S., Vancouver.

ANSWER: Add a few drops of ammonia to the cleaning powder used. One remedy that just came to me in late bulletin was this: Make paste of equal parts of baking soda and chlorinated lime mixed with boiling water.

QUESTION: How do you make a whitewash to use on posts and rocks around a garden path... that won't wash off?—(Mrs. C. R. B., Nottingham, Sask.)

ANSWER: Dissolve one ounce gum arabic in one pint boiling water and stir into 4 gallons of whitewash. (Write to me again, Mrs. B., if this was not the recipe you had in mind.)

QUESTION: Have you a tried and true flapper pie recipe? — (Miss D. R., Nurses' Residence, Saskatoon, Sask.)

ANSWER: Here is my favorite and after trying this I never go back to the more difficult ones. For the crumb crust I use 4 cups corn flakes (if not real crisp pop into oven first). Fold them into a tea towel and crush. Add 1/4 cup sugar and 1/3 cup melted butter. Stir well to blend. Pat crumbs against bottom and sides of pie plate. Bake ten minutes in slow oven.

For filling I use the prepared commercial pudding filling and when cool top it with a meringue made of 2 egg-white, 4 tbsps. sugar and dash of salt or

top the pie with whipped cream.

QUESTION: I am being married in November and there are so many questions I want to ask about the details of my dress... buffet supper menu, etc. Will it be proper to wear a navy blue suit with top coat and accessories of white? — (Miss S. J., Chauvin, Sask.)

ANSWER: This bride-elect asked so many question that I suggested she send for the fine bridal bulletin put out by a national magazine for 15 cents. About the proposed suit, however, I suggested, seeing it is to be a late fall wedding that she abandon the idea of white in coat and accessories... there are so many other colors that go nicely with navy... grey, taupe, paddy green, rust... just to name a few.

QUESTION: Could you get me a crochet book that tells how to make baskets. I am too crippled to go shopping myself. Am enclosing twenty-five cents for this. — (Mrs. K. H., Vancouver, B.C.)

ANSWER: Inside of most of the balls of crochet cotton there is a coupon showing the various books of instruction. I sent this along with the money to address shown and got our nice lady the book she wanted. (Your letter was so sweet, Mrs. H., I'm glad that my columns are appreciated by shut-ins like yourself.)

QUESTION: Can you give me a recipe for pickled onions as I know so little about making pickles. — (Mrs. U. F. B., Medicine Hat, Alta.)

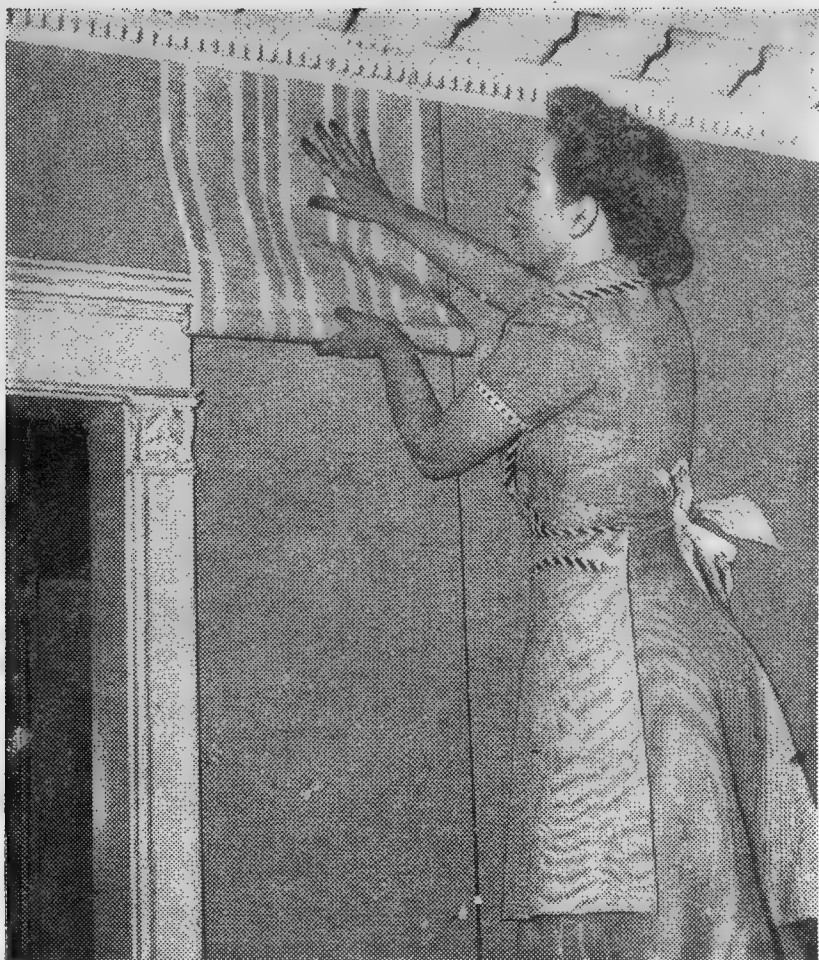
ANSWER: I take it you want a pickle recipe that just calls for onions alone, so that is what I am giving you. But, of course, there are hosts of pickles that contain onions along with other vegetables such as green tomatoes, ripe tomatoes, peppers, etc.

Pickled Onions

4 quarts small white onions, 3 pints boiling water, 1 cup salt (coarse salt, not sifted salt), 3 pints cold water, 1/4 cup mixed pickling spice, 2 cups white sugar, 2 quarts white vinegar.

METHOD: Cover onions with boiling water, let stand 5 min. then drain. Cover with cold water and peel. Dissolve salt in cold water listed, add onions and let stand 12 to 24 hours. Drain and rinse again in cold water. Tie spices in cheesecloth bag, add to sugar and vinegar and heat to boiling. Remove spices add onions, heat to boiling again. Pack onions in sterilized jars, fill to overflowing with hot vinegar then seal.

NOTE:—All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal. Just address your letters AUNT SAL IN CARE OF THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.



Firmly attach the strip of wallpaper at the top of the wall, holding the roll with one hand to give you perfect control of the strip, and leave the other hand free to smooth the paper out and hang straight to meet the plumb line at the right.

Paper that room yourself!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

IF you have a room that needs repairing, don't put it off because you can't afford a paper-hanger. Instead, arm yourself with the proper equipment and you can do it yourself and will be mighty proud of the results.

Make sure that the walls are in good condition, that there are no loose edges (if you are papering over paper) and also that there are no stains that might "strike through" the new paper. If the paper is badly stained and greasy it is wise to remove it, but this isn't necessary in the average home. To do so, use a large brush dipped in warm water, soak paper well, then scrape off with a putty knife and sandpaper any stubborn spots. (You'll find that youngsters love the job of removing wallpaper so call them into service if the job is necessary!)

Plastered walls should be smooth and any holes or cracks filled before papering starts. The equipment you will need is a good pair of scissors, a straight-edge ruler, a sharp knife or razor blade, putty knife, paste and a six-inch brush. If you use a ready-pasted wallpaper you won't need paste or brush and need only a tub of water or the kitchen sink and a sponge. The paper can be cut on the dining-room or any long table.

Make your own plumb line with a string and a kitchen

spoon. This will help you get the first strip of paper hung straight as a die and after that it will be easy. Apply the first strip close to a door-frame, probably the least conspicuous one, if this is your first papering venture. If the paper is eighteen inches wide, measure over on the wall about 17½ inches from the door frame, then fasten the unweighted end of your "plumb line" to the top of the wall, and let it drop to the floor. This line will be the guide for the right hand side of the paper; the half-inch allowance provides a working margin of paper on the side next to the door frame.

In measuring paper, make a generous allowance to make matching easier; eight or ten inches are not too many unless patterns are large in which case you should allow the full length of the repeat. If paper isn't semi-trimmed or perforated, trim selvages by placing a straight-edge along side of pattern, holding firmly in place, and scoring with scissors or razor-blade or knife. Watch selvages for marks indicating where pattern may be matched—it's a great help.

Carry the paper around corners so that there is no open space showing, overlapping about a half inch. Be sure to press applied paper smooth and firm so that there are no air-pockets left under the paper. If using paste, remove all paste

spots. Remove switch plates and light fixtures before papering, paper over opening, then cut out with razor or sharp knife; you'll have a very professional-looking job.

With all sorts and colors of ready-pasted wallpaper on the market, the wise housewife will start her "decorating career" with that easy-to-do type. It goes on so quickly and easily that the job is almost fun!



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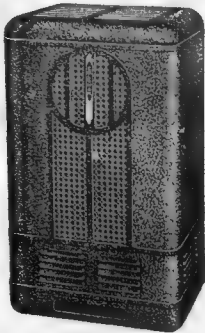
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Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

I BELIEVE this is about the seventh September I've written this column for the Farm and Ranch Review, and I'm quite sure each time I've remarked that I love this month . . . partly because the temperature is just right for comfort . . . and partly because it is my birthday month. After telling you that last year many of you wrote me admitting that you, too, were born in September and were glad of it too. Yes, I guess there are a lot of Virgo folks among us. "Perfectionists" they dub us. We're accused of being too interested in details: it drives us nuts to see as much as a doily out of place. Well! if I ever were that way I'm getting rudely jolted out of it these days when again I have a child's belongings strewn all over. Like to-day as I stepped gingerly over the rocking horse in the very middle of the living room, only to be sent sprawling over the kiddie car.

A lady from Claresholm, Alberta, writes me an amusing letter in which she rather accuses me of giving out with a weird hint when I recommended grated raw potato for burns. She says she has a much better one to offer (and not nearly as mussy either). Just apply colorless nail polish over a burned area and that works wonders. I've been lucky enough not to have had to try it since she wrote me . . . but I'll surely tuck the hint away in the back of my mind.

The same lady asks me why I didn't tell Mrs. E. J. P. of Grayson, Sask., to buy some liquid porcelain to paint the scar on her porcelain stove. (Because I didn't know for sure there was a really reliable paint for this!) Seems there is, though, put out by Dupant's, comes in small bottles costing 35 or 40 cents.

I keep telling you friends to consult your hardware and paint dealers when you come up against problems like this. There are new products coming on the market right along and

it would take one person's full time to keep pace with them all.

I was delighted with the fine friendly letters so many of you sent in giving clear cut informative advice to the new homemaker who wanted to know all about butter making. I haven't time here to acknowledge all the letters, but I dropped thank you notes to each of you and sent the information along to the inquiring writer.

I think it is simply grand the way you have rallied round from time to time and delved into your recipe books and memories and experience and brought forth practical help for others. My heaviest mail to date related to (1) cheese making, (2) soap making, (3) buttermaking. In each case the mail was so heavy I had a great time sorting out the best letters to forward to those who needed it most.

Remember the lady who wrote in asking where she could get needles for her knitting machine? No more addresses are needed, please? She got them . . . thanks to your co-operation.

But the same lady when writing to thank me for obtaining the help for her posed some other questions that I'm sure some of you old-time cooks can answer better than I can. She asked for recipes for canning vegetable soup and canning pork and beans. How about it?

I've only had small scale experience with canning both of these. And the recipes I found in my cook books didn't just "ring true" to my notion.

September and pickling are almost as inseparable as fish and chips aren't they? I know almost every homemaker has her favorite pickles that she makes year after year, but I also know that every one yearns for a change too. Here are two that I know are mighty good and are just a bit different.

Rag Carpet Pickles

2 qts. onions, 2 qts. cucumbers (cut into small pieces), 2 qts. carrots (cut into strips), 1 qt. cauliflower, 2 qts. red and green peppers, cut in strips, 4 lbs. white sugar, 3 qts. vinegar and water, mixed spice to taste.

Soak vegetables separately in strong brine overnight. Drain and cook carrots and cauliflower until just done then drain. Heat vinegar and sugar with spices in bag. Boil for 5 minutes. Then add all vegetables and bring to boil. Seal in sterilized jars.

Peach and Pear Pickles

4 pears, 4 peaches, 4 onions, 10 ripe tomatoes, 2 cups vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. whole spices (in bag), 1 red pepper. Chop up all fruits and vegetables. Add balance of ingredients. Cook slowly about two hours, stirring occasionally.

This last one sounds like "quite a mixture" but, in my opinion, it really is yummy.



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Country Diary

AUTUMN colouring is beginning to show. September is golden — luminous sunshine, ripened grain, yellow and bronze leaves drying on the trees, already the first to fall are drifting down in the breeze. One can understand how the term "fall" came to be applied to autumn. Soon the surface of the ground in and around the bluffs will be covered with mosaics, rich in pattern and colour. There are September mosaics in the city too. There is the play of sunlight and shade beneath the trees on the grassy boulevards and in the park, with russet rings around each shedding tree. There are fretted filigrees that turn a cold, grey pavement into an art gallery. The grumblers with rakes and broom do not see the pictures that Nature arranges in town and country, by dropping pointed leaves at random, one by one.

You can stand at the gate of your farm in late September and see autumn coming. Not that it hurries. It creeps across the prairie in a morning haze and evening mist like a thin veil of white wool. It rustles in the crisping leaves, and flavours the night air with wood-smoke from farm-house supper fires. Not only can you see autumn approaching, you can feel and smell it.

September is the satisfaction of another season's work accomplished — the full granaries and cellar bins and crowded shelves. For a while it looked as if the harvest might be lean, but now we have the security of winter made warm and comfortable by an abundance of good, nourishing food, plenty of fuel, nice up-to-date clothes, a piece of modern furniture perhaps a dignified desk and book-

case for the master, a new carpet and much-needed labor-saving equipment for the lady, all giving well-deserved pleasure and happiness.

You can stand on the knoll and look over the pale gold of your cleared fields in contrast to the rich, deep yellow of the waving wheat a little while ago. Both are beautiful when the evening light slants across them. I have always thought the westering sun brought out the best colours of the fields at any time. For many thousands of years there have been harvests like this. There is a close link between wheat and the earliest Bible days and even long before. Remember Jacob's sons travelling to Egypt to buy corn? And Ruth, who earned her living and that of her mother-in-law by gleaning, "when sick for home, she stood in tears, amid the alien corn"? Her story is a poem in simple prose. All grain is corn, though we in this hemisphere have come to regard maize specifically as corn. Wheat goes back beyond civilization itself, to the wild grasses that heaven gave to primitive man for sustenance, which he reaped without sowing. Through the ages, these wild growths on oriental mountain-sides have developed by man's scientific knowledge and skill, into our own glowing wheat-fields.

Stand, on a September evening, anywhere on your cherished land and see day and night walk hand in hand in crimsoned splendor. See the western rim of the earth roll up against the tinted sky. It is the changing of the guard before night takes over and the full panorama of heaven shines out in its eternal, unchanging routine.

RECIPES

COCONUT LAYER CAKE

- ½ cup shortening (part butter)
- 1½ cups sugar
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1½ teaspoons vanilla
- 1 cup skim-milk
- 5 egg whites

Have the shortening room temperature before starting to cream. Add the sugar gradually. Mix until it is very fluffy. Stir in the flour, salt and baking powder—which have been previously measured and sifted together—alternately with the milk.

Measure the flavoring and add with the last of the liquid. Beat a few more strokes to be sure it's smooth. Beat the egg whites with a beater until they stand up in moist peaks.

Drop the mass of beaten egg whites onto the batter and fold under gently. Continue folding until the egg white is distributed through the batter. Pour batter into two round nine-inch layer cake pans that have been greased and floured.

Do not use a square pan for this cake—the texture is so delicate. Bake 25 to 30 minutes at 375 degrees.

FLUFFY COCONUT ICING

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg white
- ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
- 3 tablespoons water
- Few grains salt
- ½ teaspoon vanilla

Put all ingredients except the vanilla in the top of a double boiler. Cook over boiling water 7 to 10 minutes, beating with a beater all the time.

When you remove the icing from the stove, it will be thick and ready to spread. Add flavoring and spread over cake. Pile high with moist coconut both between the layers and on top.

BOILED DRESSING FOR FRUIT

- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup water
- 3 egg yolks well beaten
- ¼ tablespoon salt
- ½ cup lemon juice or vinegar
- 1 cup whipped cream

Mix all ingredients together except the whipped cream and cook in a double boiler until thick. Cool and fold in the whipped cream. Serve on fruit salads. One cup of this dressing folded into one cup of mayonnaise and whipped cream makes a good dressing.

To Make a Man Beam...



this mocha masterpiece

by **MAGIC!**

What man could resist this exotic dream of a cake... coffee-flavored... speckled all through with shaved chocolate... spread over with billowy-deep coffee frosting! Delicate to the last wispy crumb—made light as chiffon with Magic!

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MAGIC MOCHA CHIFFON CAKE

- 2¼ cups sifted cake flour
- 3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ cups fine granulated sugar
- ½ cup salad oil
- 5 unbeaten egg yolks

- ¾ cup cold strong coffee
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 3 ounces chilled semi-sweet chocolate, thinly shaved
- ½ tsp. cream of tartar
- 1 cup egg whites

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of flour mixture and add salad oil, egg yolks, coffee and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Add chocolate and beat to combine (a potato peeler shaves chocolate thinly). Sprinkle cream of tartar over the egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Gradually fold

egg-yolk mixture into the egg-white mixture. Turn into ungreased 10" deep tube pan (top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1¼ to 1½ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang, suspended, until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.) Remove cake carefully from pan and cover with a brown-sugar 7-minute frosting in which strong coffee is used in place of the usual water.

FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

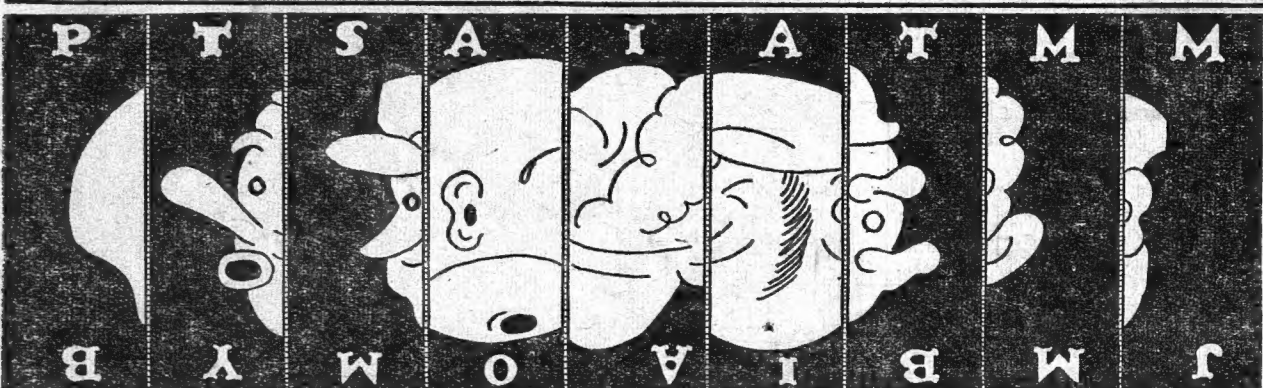
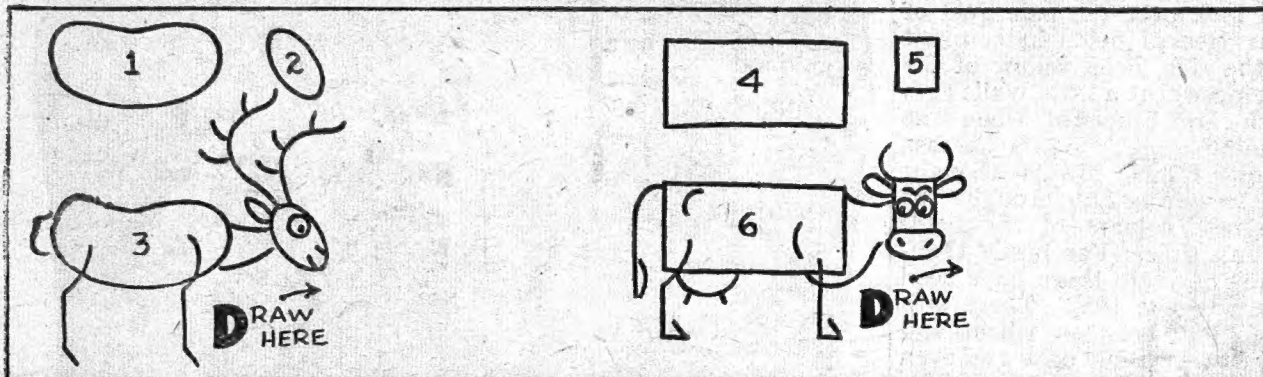
BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



WHY IS A HORSE
HALF WAY
THROUGH A GATE-
WAY LIKE A
CENT?



LITTLE ARTISTS: NOTICE HOW SIMPLE THE DEER AND THE COW ARE DRAWN. YOU CAN EASILY DUPLICATE THEM... FIRST DRAW THE OVAL NO. 1, THEN ADD THE OTHER LINES TO COMPLETE THE DEER... TO START THE COW DRAW OBLONG NO. 4 AND ADD SKETCHES NO. 5 AND NO. 6 TO FINISH IT. WHAT CAN YOU CREATE?



FIRST CUT OUT THE ABOVE STRIP AROUND THE OUTSIDE BORDER. THEN IF YOU FOLD THE PARTS CORRECTLY, ON THE DOTTED LINES, YOU WILL FORM PICTURES OF THREE HEADS... NOW TURN THE STRIP UPSIDE DOWN AND FOLD THE PAPER LIKEWISE - YOU WILL THEN SEE THREE DIFFERENT HEADS... WHEN THE PAPER IS CREASED PROPERLY, THE LETTERS ABOVE THE HEADS WILL SPELL THEIR NAMES. TRY IT. YOU'LL HAVE FUN. 5-4-47

HELP THREE FISHERMEN DIVIDE SOME FISH.

A TAKES ONE-THIRD OF THEM; B TAKES ONE-THIRD OF THE BALANCE; C TAKES ONE-THIRD OF THAT BALANCE.

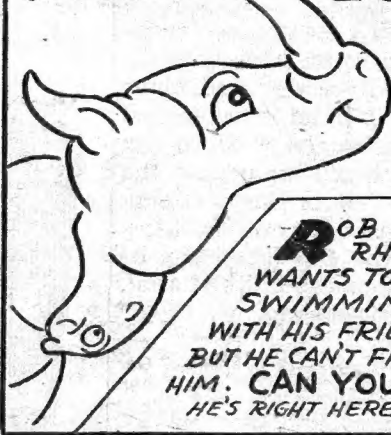
THEN THEY DIVIDE EQUALLY WHAT IS LEFT. NO FISH ARE LEFT OVER; NO FISH IS CUT. HOW MANY FISH ARE THERE ALTOGETHER?

HOW MANY DOES EACH GET?

CONNECT THE DOTS IN THE ALPHABETICAL ORDER.



WHO'S ZOO



ROB RHINO WANTS TO GO SWIMMING WITH HIS FRIEND BUT HE CAN'T FIND HIM. CAN YOU? HE'S RIGHT HERE.



AMERICAN
KHBOAMKX IWNYQBOY KOB CWTXZ WX QSB
MWKYQY WC QSB XWOQS KQIKXQAM WMBKX
KXZ QSB HBZAQBOOKXBXK YBK.

THE ABOVE CRYPTOGRAM IS CONCEALED BY REPLACING EACH LETTER WITH ANOTHER LETTER OF THE ALPHABET. THUS THE FIRST WORD "KHBOAMKX" IS "AMERICAN."

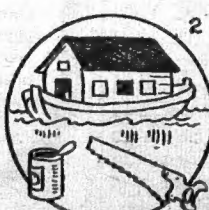
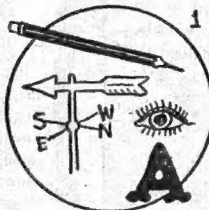
EACH LETTER IS ALWAYS REPRESENTED THROUGHOUT THE SENTENCE BY THE SAME CODE -

LETTER, JUST AS THE TWO A'S ARE CODED BY THE LETTER K.

SPACES AND PUNCTUATION ARE RETAINED.

CAN YOU READ IT?

WHAT TWO OF THE UNITED STATES ARE SUGGESTED BY THESE PICTURES?



TODAY'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS:

TWO STATES: PENNSYLVANIA AND ARKANSAS.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
COASTS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN AND THE
CRYPTOGRAM: AMERICAN LOBSTERS ARE FOUND ON THE
AND RUG.
REVOLEVER, RIBBON, RING, ROOST, ROOSTER, ROPE, ROSE
RABBIT, RACKET, RAKE, RAM, RAT, RAZOR, RIBS.

FISH PUZZLE: THERE ARE 81 FISH ALTOGETHER.
A GETS 35, B GETS 26 AND C GETS 20.

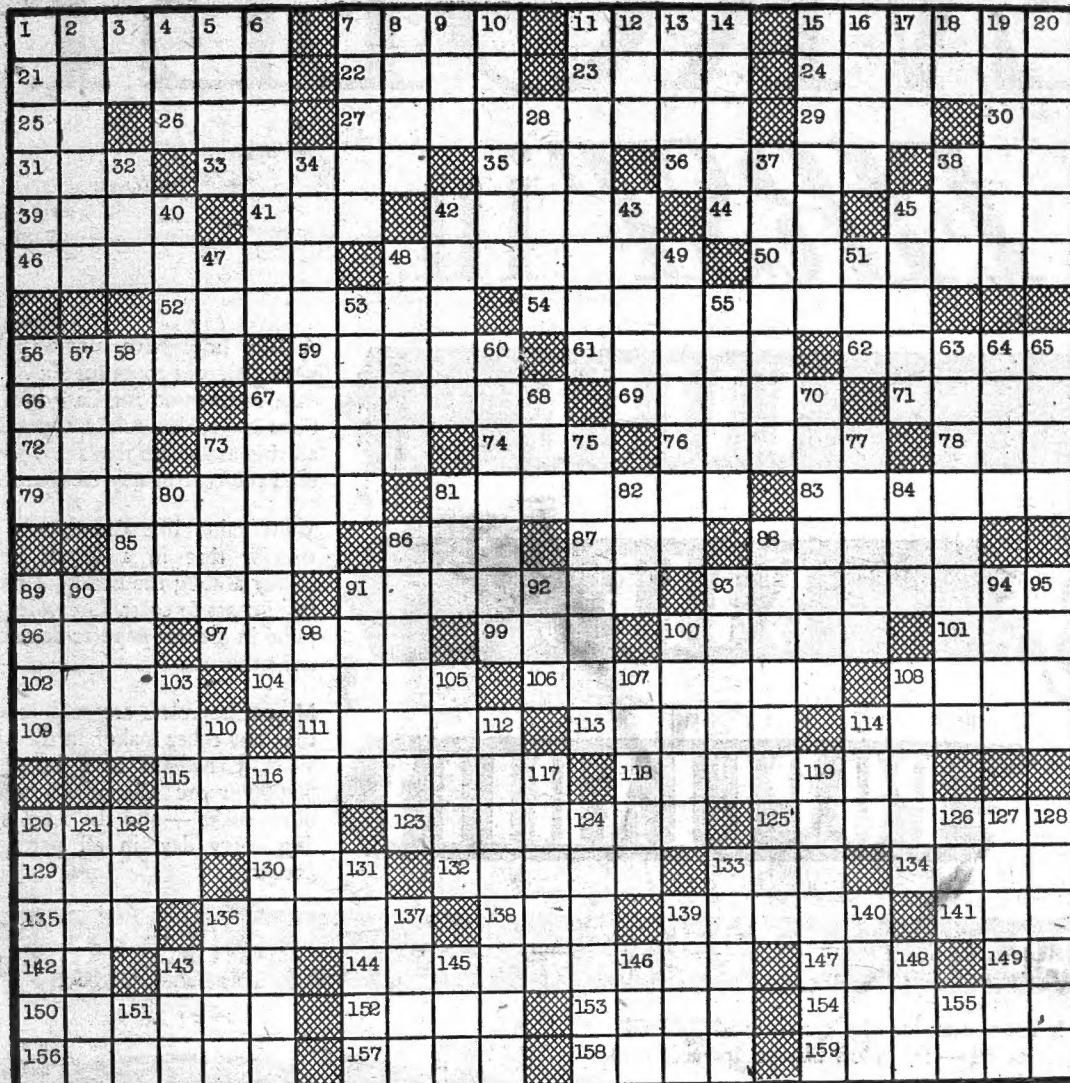
FROM THE LETTERS AS FOLLOWS:
A, ROW - 6, 4, 8; B, ROW - 7, 8, 3; C, ROW - 9, 5, 4;
D, ROW - 10, 3, 5.

NUMBER PROBLEM: WRITE THE NUMBERS IN THE CIRCLES, READING INWARD.

WORD-SQUARE SOLUTION: →

HORSE RIDDLE: BECAUSE IT IS HEAD ON ONE SIDE AND TAIL ON THE OTHER.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Intermissions | 66 Is ill | 114 Cultivators |
| 7 Long nap | 67 Old Greek coins | 115 Mending |
| 11 Tranquility | 69 Narrow roads | 118 Dwelt |
| 15 To become due | 71 Cruel emperor | 120 Part of loom |
| 21 To aim at | 72 Bishopric | 123 Fell as icy rain |
| 22 Gold weight | 73 Specks | 125 Pertaining to wax |
| 23 Curved molding | 74 Cheer | 129 Top of head |
| 24 Hardened | 76 Exploits | 130 Vetch |
| 25 Exists | 78 Through | 132 Vegetable dish |
| 26 Border | 79 Part of dynamo | 133 Music: as written |
| 27 To create | 81 Reports | 134 Japanese: ship |
| | 83 To attribute | 135 Pronoun |
| | Moslem chiefs | 136 Hearth goddess |
| | 6 Edible seed | 138 Candle |
| | Things in law | 139 Heavenly bodies |
| | 88 Colloquial: to extort | 141 Jutting rock |
| | 89 Chaff | 142 Glacial ridge |
| | 91 Condition of fullness | 143 Soft food |
| | 93 Connection | 144 Direction of fall |
| | 96 Skill | 147 To consume |
| | 97 Dark brown | 149 Compass point |
| | 99 To petition | 150 To purify |
| | 100 More delicate | 152 Bay in color |
| | 101 Chalice | 153 To bellow |
| | 102 To harvest | 154 Not so fast |
| | 104 Demise | 156 Roof mender |
| | 106 Entertained | 157 Caroled |
| | 108 Deer | 158 Withered |
| | 109 Drawing room | 159 Trainers |
| | 111 To move secretly | |
| | 113 Cloved | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Grieved | 48 Troubadours | 103 Old Turkish government |
| 2 To make confident | 49 Barbarians | 105 Salutes |
| 3 Aloft | 51 Ribbed cloth | 107 Auricular |
| 4 Title | 53 Angry | 108 Biblical city |
| 5 Goddess of discord | 55 Sounds | 110 Clear |
| 6 Pertaining to family of languages | 56 Italian house | 112 Molding |
| 7 Porch | 57 German: here | 114 Pronoun |
| 8 Musical instrument | 58 Primary | 116 Railway tie |
| 9 Moslem name | 60 Overdue debts | 117 Ice |
| 10 Silenced | 63 To abandon | 119 Most beloved |
| 11 Satisfies | 64 Allowance for waste | 120 Trails |
| 12 Oriental title | 65 Painful | 121 Earnest money |
| 13 Rents | 67 Goaded | 122 Western |
| 14 Faces | 68 Sodium chloride | 124 Candles |
| 15 Mosque tower | 70 Quieted | 126 To make lace |
| 16 Again | 73 Pens | 127 One who smooths |
| 17 Bath | 75 Those who damage | 128 Healers |
| 18 Chaldean city | 77 To smudge | 131 Agitates |
| 19 One who raises | 80 Danish division | 133 Cubic meter |
| 20 Commands | 81 Welsh river | 136 Wind indicator |
| 28 Small items | 82 Beverage | 137 Ox of Celebes |
| 32 Scotch cap | 84 Favorite | 139 Mark of wound |
| 34 Those with absolute powers | 86 Inferior horses | 140 Spanish room |
| 37 Withdraws | 88 Girl's name | 143 Seed |
| 38 Finnish city | 89 Prohibits | 145 Container |
| 40 Lounges | 90 Scope | 146 French: Noah |
| 42 Bulwark | 91 Music: soft | 148 Male animal |
| 43 To pilfer | 92 Away | 151 Note of scale |
| 45 Malicious burning | 93 Ceremonies | 155 Pronoun |
| 47 Young insect | 94 Persian poet | |
| | 95 Scolds | |
| | 98 Annoys | |
| | 100 Doomed | |

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1840 - 1905

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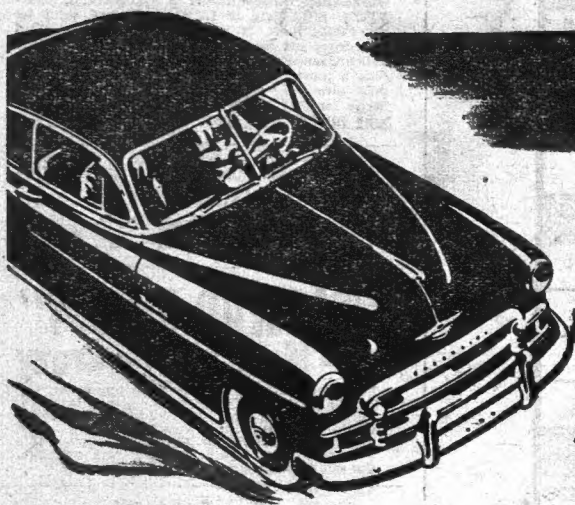
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SALES

POPULARITY

A Big, impressive, powerful car — with generous room for six . . . Canadian engineered for Canadian conditions and for economical operation — all this at a price that's *far, far* lower than the cost of *any* comparable car.

With value like Chevrolet's, wonder that in a recent impartial survey among thousands of motorists from coast to coast, Chevrolet proved to be in greater popular demand than any other car.

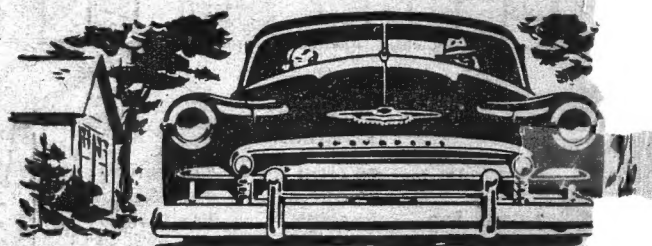
More Chevrolets are sold in Canada than any other make! In the past five years, Canadians have bought over 50,000 more Chevrolets than any other make — and the lead is growing every day, in all parts of the country!

LOW FIRST COST · REPUTATION · ECONOMY

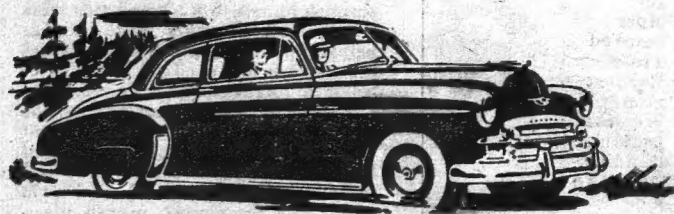
LOW FIRST COST — Compare price tags first! Then examine the car — inside, outside, under the hood. Chevrolet is priced among the lowest of all — far below *any* comparable car! And it's a full-sized six-passenger car — safe, impressive.

REPUTATION — Thousands of motorists recently named *Reputation* as the leading reason for voting Chevrolet their favorite motor car, in a survey conducted from coast to coast, among owners of all makes.

ECONOMY — Chevrolet's highly-improved more powerful engine features a new carburetor that not only steps-up performance but means even greater economy of operation. And owners agree Chevrolet costs less for maintenance service than other car.



STYLING · PERFORMANCE · DEPENDABILITY



STYLING — Inside and out, Chevrolet's a style star! Above all, the new Chevrolet's lines have a quality look — the look of a big, impressive motor car . . . and that's just what this Chevrolet is!

PERFORMANCE — This year, *as every year*, Chevrolet clearly out-performs in super-highways, on back concessions, in stop-start traffic. And Chevrolet is brilliant!

DEPENDABILITY — Complete dependability — that's the Chevrolet engineering for Canadian conditions, plus skilled service at modest cost, where keep maintenance costs *down*, dependability *up*!

SAFETY · ROOMINESS · TRADE-IN VALUE

SAFETY — Chevrolet gives you greater safety! Powerful, heavy steel box-girder frame . . . new more rigid Bodies by Fisher . . . big wraparound bumpers . . . exclusive Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes . . . and ample power to pull you out of danger in a tight spot!

ROOMINESS — Chevrolet's a six passenger car, *for sure*! There's no more squeezing in, but room aplenty for six grownups to ride in comfort on extended trips. And Chevrolet's convenient trunk has amazing capacity — it's bigger than ever before.

TRADE-IN VALUE — Because Chevrolet is first in the low-price field with all the qualities that Canadians want most . . . because it's renowned for long life, Chevrolet is the favorite among used-car buyers as well as new. That means a higher trade-in value for you!



A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

F50-C-5

BUILT IN CANADA · PROVED IN CANADA · FOR CANADIANS



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

CANADA P

L THE WORLD



Each year, Canada, one of the world's greatest granaries, ships abroad millions of bushels of wheat and other life-sustaining grains. The peoples of many lands depend on Canada's rich harvest for their daily bread.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

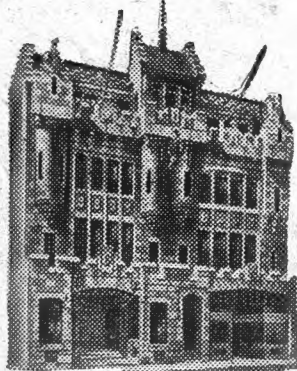
This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more

that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.

❖ ❖ ❖

We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram